

Part II

DOCUMENTS



Rozdil 1

Repressive policy in the countryside

No.

1 Note of the DPU of the Ukrainian SSR about the organization of the camp of kolgospiv according to the materials of the secret service of the ŷŷŷŷ activity for 1931.

March 29, 1932

STATE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

TOP SECRET

A NOTE

ON THE ORGANIZATIONAL AND ECONOMIC STATE OF COLLECTIVE HOUSES ACCORDING TO THE MATERIALS OF AGENCY STUDY OF THEIR ACTIVITIES IN 1931

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ON 74 PAGES

KHARKIV

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ACCOUNTING AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

The data of undercover work of 200 collective farms (Kiev region - 35 collective farms, Odessa - 40, Kharkiv - 50, Dnepropetrovsk - 40, Vinnitsa - 20, Donbass - 15) sharply raise the question of an extremely bad state of accounting and organization of labor, as a the main and main moment that disrupts the normal work of collective farms. Of the collective farms we have covered, 30% ended their economic

year with very low rates of return, precisely because of poor record keeping and organization.

labor, the inability to correctly allocate one's forces, the lack of systematic work to introduce socialist forms of labor. In 126 collective farms out of 200 there is

no socialist competition and shock work. In 48% of the well-developed collective farms, piecework wages are not used at all, and in 22% of the work only partially transferred to piecework during the harvesting and sowing season.

campaigns.

In most collective farms, depersonalization and equalization were noted. dexterity.

It should also be noted the presence of depersonalization and leveling even in collective farms that have switched to a brigade system of work. Within the brigades, individual piece work has not been introduced, the quantity and quality of labor of each collective farmer is not taken into account, and as a result, there is no increase in productivity. stimulated.

KONOTOPSKY DISTRICT. In the commune LENINA field work is carried out by brigade. There is no individual piecework. The obezlichka is not liquidated. During plowing, some communards in the brigade did much less than others, and received on a par with the best. In this regard, the communards said: "WHAT IS THE POINT FOR WE TO WORK BETTER, WE STILL GET AS MUCH AS MUCH AS LATTERS."

ODESSA DISTRICT. On the collective farm STALIN no attention is paid to the organization of labor. There is absolutely no responsibility, both for members of the board and foremen. The manager of the household and the storekeeper do not have an accurate account of the property under their jurisdiction. Horses, wagons, harness, small implements and livestock are not assigned to specific brigades. Property is thrown from one yard to another, spoiled and lost. Grooms are not responsible for the uninterrupted delivery of feed to horses and are not responsible for the condition of the livestock. The Board contributes to depersonalization without taking any measures to eliminate it.

CHUBAROVSKY DISTRICT. On the Avrova collective farm, labor productivity is extremely low due to poor organization. This is evidenced by the following figures: in the 15 months from October 1, 1930, to January 1, 1932, the collective farm produced 67,400 labor units, that is, an average of 150 labor units per able-bodied worker, or 0.4 labor units per day.

GLUKHOVSKY DISTRICT. On the collective farm STALIN, due to the poor organization of labor, there was low productivity and a large overspending of workdays. Thus, for example, the TUBALTSEVA brigade was supposed to spend 77 workdays on mating and folding the mowed rye, but actually spent 102. The KORNIEVKO brigade was supposed to harvest the hay in 150 workdays, but completed it in 194 workdays. SUGROBOV's brigade was supposed to spend one labor day on 4 hectares during the harvest, but spent a labor day on 3 hectares.

PONORNITSKY DISTRICT. On the Krasny Oktyabr collective farm, work is recorded by teams, and not on the basis of individual piece work. Inside the brigade, depersonalization and leveling. Work is recorded by the hour, not by the quantity and quality of the work done, and under this system it is impossible to ascertain the work of the best and worst collective farmers. The state of the

counting apparatus of collective farms today
day *not* ¹ satisfactorily.

On 91 collective farms, the employees of the counting apparatus do not correspond to their purpose, since they do not have the appropriate

¹ Inscribed in black ink.

qualifications, practical experience in accounting work and experience in maintaining new forms of accounting.

The neglect of accounting, untimely and incorrect records of workdays were noted by us in 101 collective farms, and in 30 collective farms workday records are not kept for up to 3 months, in 18 collective farmers work books were not issued at all, and in 14 - not all were issued. Such a state of accounting creates the basis

for numerous abuses with records of workdays, which are systematically carried out by elements that clog up the accounting apparatus and the management of the collective farms. The conflicts arising on this basis between the apparatus and the mass

of collective farmers lead to the discrediting of the entire system of accounting and work on workdays among the collective farmers.

RUBEZHANSKY DISTRICT. On the collective farm LENINA The record of workdays is kept incorrectly. The outfits issued by the brigade of ladies are in the hands of the latter for a long time, which creates confusion when posting the work done to the personal accounts of collective farmers. Accounting for workdays and posting them according to the books of collective farmers lag behind by 3 months.

In this regard, the dissatisfaction of the collective farmers is noted, even without credibility of workbooks.

STAROBELSKY DISTRICT. On the collective farm K. Liebknecht, there is a neglect of accounting for workdays, many books of collective farmers have marks only for the month of November. In the time book, the results for December are not summed up. Books handed over by collective farmers for marking workdays are delayed in the office each time for 10-12 days, and since they are handed over for marking 2 times a month, in fact, the workbook is with the collective farmer 5-6 days a month. On this basis, there are dissatisfaction among the collective farmers who say: "Once THE BOOK IS GIVEN OUT, IT IS NECESSARY TO FILL IT IN TIME, OR YOU DON'T KNOW WHAT, HOW AND WHERE IT IS SENT, AND THE BOOK DOES NOT HAVE ANY SENSE."

ZAPORIZHIA DISTRICT. In the artel them. STALIN in the accounting of workdays there are great abnormalities. Marks in the workbooks of collective farmers are made by the timekeeper in the office once a month on the basis of the data from the timesheets.

Despite the presence of precise instructions that the mark should be made by the foreman daily on the completion of work, the latter is not carried out. The work books taken for verification characterize the presence of a large number of incorrect entries. So:

The collective farmer TOKMAK joined the artel on March 10, 1931. He received his work book only in November, and it does not indicate how many able-bodied and how many disabled. There are no marks on worked workdays in the book. Until October, there are 397 workdays worked, and according to the statement read out at the general meeting, 293 workdays, and from November to January there are no records at all. Similar

there are a lot of cases.

POKROVSKY DISTRICT. On the collective farm CCCNS labor accounting is running and is in a chaotic state. On the board of the artel, scandals between the collective farmers and the accountant do not stop on the basis of incorrect and untimely entries. The organization of labor is completely absent. DMITRIEVSKY DISTRICT. In

the "Free Worker" artel, records are not kept according to the forms established by the Ukrkolkhoz Center, but a homegrown form is practiced, which confuses records. Entries are made not by foremen, but by a timekeeper, and not every five days, as established by the Ukrkolkhoztse, but only once a month. In mid-January, it was revealed that only 50% of the workdays worked by collective farmers were recorded in workbooks. Dissatisfaction is noted among the mass of collective farmers because of the untimely recording of workdays.

CHIGIRINSKY DISTRICT. Due to the chaotic organization of bookkeeping, there are incorrect records of working days on the Serp i Molot collective farm. So, for example, the collective farmer DYACHENKO did not finish 30 workdays, the collective farmer MIRO NENKO - 20 workdays, the collective farmer TKACHENKO - 18 workdays. Incidents on the basis of incorrect records, which are of a mass character, constantly arose in the collective farm board. There were about 100 such cases, and in most cases unfinished workdays were not restored. During one of the clashes on this ground, the collective farmer TKA CHENKO said: "ACCOUNTS AND REPRESENTATIVES ARE MOSHEN

NIKI. THEY WANT TO GET FAT WITH OUR WORK FOR THEM."

STALIN DISTRICT. On the Novaya Zhizn collective farm, labor accounting is very weak. The Labor Bureau and the TPB do not carry out any work at the collective farm. Records of work units were not monitored. Due to illiteracy and inexperience, the brigadiers confused the concept of work units with workdays, confused records, and as a result, 20 complaints about incorrect records were received from collective farmers. The foreman of the 2nd OSTRVERKHOV brigade, through negligence, did not record the number of workdays worked out by half of the collective farmers of his brigade (there were 60 people in the brigade).

FINANCIAL YEAR RESULTS

Comparative data on the value of the workday in 1930 and 1931 for 200 collective farms give the following picture:

	Value Cost workday in 1930	of a workday in <i>the</i> <i>same 2</i> collective farms in 1931
Up to 20 kop. a workday is worth	1	9 collective farms
From 20–30 kop.	3	16 "
" 30–40 "	8	29 "
" 40–50 "	8	thirty "
" 50–60 "	14	23 "
" 60–80 "	26	32 "
" 80–1 rub.	24	18 "
" 1 rub. - 1 rub. 20 kop.	21	12 "
" 1 " 20 kop. - 1 rub. 40 kop.	22	4 "
" 1 " 40 " - 1 " 60 "	9	1 "
" 1 " 60 " - 1 " 80 "	5	2 "
Up to 2 rubles	4	1 "
Over 2 rubles	1	2 "

² Seen in italics, the words are inscribed in black ink.

Thus, for 112 collective farms, i.e., for 56% of the fully developed collective farms, the value of a workday in 1931 does not exceed 60 kopecks.

An analysis of the materials on the reasons for the decrease in the cost of a day's work in the 1931 financial year puts forward the following main moments that affected the level of cost:

For 200 collective farms, the cost of a workday decreased from:

Investments in capital construction	69 collective farms	"
Mismanagement	30 Poor organization	"
of work.....	30 Paying off debts....	"
39 Crop failures	32 The above	"

figures put forward two main lines along which the absorption of collective farm funds proceeded. On the one side -

investments for capital construction, for inventory replenishment container, for the development of animal husbandry, i.e., for the strengthening and enlargement of the economic capacity of the collective farms as a whole; with another On the other hand, poor organization of labor, the absence of socialist forms and methods of construction, as well as significant mismanagement, which reduced the profitability of collective farms. Of the total number of collective farms we took for development, 30% showed low profitability due to inept and mismanaged business.

GRISHINSKY DISTRICT. In the artel "Chervona Zirka" in comparison with last year, the cost of a workday decreased by 17 kopecks. (in 1930 - 67 k., in 1931 - 50 k.). The decrease in the cost of a workday was due to investments in capital construction. The collective farm has laid the foundation for the construction of stables in the amount of 36,000 rubles.

MELITOPOLSKY DISTRICT. In the Pobeda artel, the cost of a workday in 1930 was 1 ruble. 37 kopecks, and by 1931 - 92 kopecks. The decrease in the cost of the workday is mainly due to investments in construction. It took 32,479 workdays to build and repair premises for draft animals and other socialized needs.

MOLOCHANSK DISTRICT. In the collective farm "Soviet Steppe" a workday in 1930 cost 96 kopecks, and in 1931 - 34 kopecks. The decrease in the cost of the workday is mainly due to capital

tal investments. The collective farm spent 14,473 rubles on the construction of a calf-house, a silo tower, a pigsty, a cowshed, a poultry house, a bakery and a canteen. In addition, 12,750 workdays were spent on animal husbandry.

MEZHEVSKY DISTRICT. In the commune

STALIN, the cost of a workday in 1930 was 1 ruble. 33 kopecks, in 1931 - 94 kopecks. The main reasons that reduced the cost of a day's work are capital investments in the construction of 70,000 rubles.

CHUBAROVSKY DISTRICT. On the Avrora collective farm, a workday in 1930 cost 90 kopecks; in 1931, a workday cost 54 kopecks. The decrease in the cost of a workday is explained by a large investment in capital construction, which amounted to 24% of all work units.

KAHOVSKY DISTRICT. In the artel them. "12 years of October" workday cost 33 kopecks. The low cost is explained by the fact that the artel invested 61,000 rubles for capital construction, due to which the cost of a workday decreased by 51 kopecks.

KRYZHOPOLSKY DISTRICT. In the collective farm

"Nova Gromada" in 1930, a workday cost 1 ruble. 09 kopecks, in 1931 the cost of a workday is 39 kopecks. The decrease in the cost of a workday is explained by the appropriation for the construction of 4,346 rubles, 4,367 workdays were spent on planting a garden and vineyard, and 3,500 workdays on the construction of a canteen. In addition, the spring crops of the collective farm suffered from hail.

beating in the amount of 39,000 rubles.

KAMENSKY DISTRICT. In the collective farm "Borba" in 1930, a day's work cost 80 kopecks, and in 1931 - 64 kopecks. The decrease in the value of a workday is explained by the fact that the collective farm invested 18,000 rubles in capital construction, which reduced the cost of a workday to 20%.

ZAPORIZHIA DISTRICT. In

the artel them. STALIN in 1930, a workday cost 1 ruble. 29 k., in 1931 - 80 kopecks. The decline in the value of the workday is due mainly to poor organization and low productivity. In field crops, an extra 30,895 workdays were spent against the plan, which had an unprofitable effect on the balance sheet of the artel. Specified 30.895 tr

days account for 24.7% of the total amount of workdays worked out by collective farmers.

POKROVSKY DISTRICT. On the collective farm "Central Committee-KNS" in 1930, the workday cost 1 ruble. 34 kopecks, in 1931 - 58 kopecks. The decrease in the cost of the workday was mainly due to the poor organization of labor, as a result of which:

a) 14,461 workdays were overspent against the plan; b) due to the inept alignment of forces and the negligence of the governments in the steppe, 100 hectares of barley and 40 hectares of rye died, and 40 hectares of wheat due to untimely stacking, up to 40% of wheat sprouted and died. In addition, in 1931 the

collective farm was asked to purchase for cash settlement of tractor shares for 14,900 rubles.

N[OVGOROD] SEVERSKY DISTRICT. On the Chervona Roshcha collective farm, the cost of a workday in 1930 was 1 ruble, and in 1931 it was 39 kopecks. The fall in the value of the workday was mainly due to the incorrect organization of labor and poor labor discipline. During August-September there were 3,096 absenteeism on the collective farm. For these reasons, there was an untimely harvest of buckwheat, a decrease in profitability from the orchard, as well as a decrease in the productivity of the brick factory on the collective farm, which in 1931 produced, with 192 farms, 3 ovens of products, i.e. the same amount, as in 1930, when there were 20 farms on the collective farm.

KOPAYGORODSKY DISTRICT. On the Iskra Kommunizma collective farm in 1930, a workday cost 60 kopecks, and in 1931, 35 kopecks. The decrease in the working day was mainly due to the poor organization of labor, due to which the collective farm failed to cope with the harvest and left 6 hectares of beets, 3 hectares of corn and more than 80 quintals undugged potatoes.

N[OVGOROD] SEVERSKY DISTRICT. On the Svoi Trud collective farm in 1930, the cost of a workday was determined at 80 kopecks, and in 1931, at 50 kopecks, the decrease in the cost of the workday was reflected in the poor organization of labor and the fall in labor discipline. During 1931, 5,160 absenteeism was recorded. In addition, to reduce cost was affected by investments in construction in the amount

10,800 rubles, as well as the loss of 75% of the crop on an area of 95 hectares due to untimely and poor-quality sowing.

SINELNIKOVSKY DISTRICT. On the collective farm Revvoen council" to lower the cost of the workday reflected the mismanagement committed by the collective farm board. After harvesting, more than 200 items of grain remained in the steppe and died. In addition, up to 1000 pounds of grain remained in the straw, thanks to careless threshing. In the steppe, there are 100 hectares of ridges and 12 dess. soot. During harvesting, collective farmers noted massive theft of bread. As a result, more than 7,000 pounds were lost on the collective farm. different cultures.

MELITOPOLSKY DISTRICT. In the artel them. Ilyich on The decline in the cost of the workday was reflected in the mismanagement committed by the board, as a result of which the harvest of sunflowers, corn and potatoes was carried out very late. Frost took hold of the potatoes, causing them to rot. 6 hectares of cucumbers remained unharvested in the field. The huge garden, available on the farm of the artel, gave only 167 rubles. most of the fruit was stolen.

GOLOVANEVSKAYA DISTRICT. In the artel them. The Comintern's workday cost 35 kopecks. The decline in the value of the workday was mainly due to mismanagement. Artel suffered the following losses:

- a) 8 hectares of undigged potatoes, that is, 4,800 pounds, were lost;
- b) 150 cents were completely lost. corn;
- c) 71 hectares of soybeans, which were planted only once, gave 22 pounds each. per hectare, while the average yield is 50 pounds, so the collective farm lost 1,775 pounds. soybeans;
- d) missing 30 hectares of vetch in the field;
- e) 4 hectares of lentils;
- f) due to poor cultivation and untimely sowing, the collective farm had an extremely low yield of beets. Not received harvest 34.970 cnt.;
- g) 500 pounds died. peas.

Thus, production on the collective farm was lost in the amount of approximately 47,211 rubles. from an area of 212 hectares.

GLUKHOVSKY DISTRICT. On the collective farm "Red Leader" The cost of a workday has decreased by 45 kopecks compared to the previous year, and the mismanagement committed by the collective farm management has significantly affected the decrease in the cost. The belated harvesting of seed clover from an area of 41 hectares brought the collective farm 2,500 rubles. loss. Untimely harvesting of hemp gives a loss of 1,000 rubles. The remaining unharvested before frost potatoes in the amount of 400 cents. froze and lost its value. The rye straw is completely unstacked and is lying all over the estate, as a result, instead of this straw, which should go to the firebox, the collective farmers use fodder straw from spring wheat for heating.

STAROBELSKY DISTRICT. In the artel them. PETROVSKY the cost of a workday decreased by 25 kopecks compared to the previous year;

activity and organizational problems, as a result of all this, instead of 37,000 labor days, which should have been spent on all work, 61,000 labor days were spent. In some places, along with the points listed

above, the decrease in the cost of the workday was reflected

deductions made by machine and tractor stations on account of work for 1932. These facts are noted:

In MEZHEVSKY DISTRICT, where MTS withheld 30,000 rubles. for field work in 1932 from the commune. Stalin. Payment for the work done was to be made after the 1932 harvest. In ZAPORIZHIA DISTRICT, where MTS withheld 26,000

rubles. from the collective farm "Red Fighter" for raising black fallow and fallow in 1932. Payment for the work must be made after the harvest of 1932.

[...]

A certain influence on the cost of the workday was also exerted by a significant excess of the norms taught by the UCC for maintenance of the collective farm apparatus.

If there is a provision on appropriations for the collective farm apparatus in the amount of up to 5% of the profitability of the collective farm for 50 collective farms taken for aging, the following picture is observed: Spent on the apparatus in relation to the total profitability of the collective farm:

1% - in 2 collective farms		
From 1 to		
" 3 "	3% - 8 5% - 9	"
" 5 "	8% - 10	"
" 8 "	10% - 6	"
" 10 "	12% - 5	"
" 12 "	14% - 3 15%	"
" 14 "	- 3 24% - 1	"

Moreover, the collective farms paid all members of the board, regardless of their active participation in the work and the performance of any kind of work in general.

BELYAEVSKY DISTRICT. In the collective farm "Seleshnye Mayaki" the content of the administrative apparatus in the amount of 32 people. costs 5,640 rubles, i.e., 25% of the net

income of the artel. In the Krasny Luch collective farm, the management apparatus consists of 26 people: 5 members of the board, 5 clerical workers, 3 storekeepers, 11 foremen and 2 watchmen. The expenses of the administrative apparatus amount to 13.09% of the net income of the staff. host.

GLUKHOVSKY DISTRICT. On the collective farm STALIN, the maintenance of the apparatus significantly exceeds the norms of the Collective Farm Center: instead of 6% of income, the administrative apparatus costs 10% collective farm income.

ILYINETSKY DISTRICT. In the Romanovsky collective farm, the content of the administrative apparatus is 10.5% of the total profitability of the collective farm. The cost of a workday on a collective farm is 8 kopecks. Such low results of the economic year are explained by the mismanagement of harvesting, which led to the loss of part of the grain, as well as in connection with the repayment of a large debt of host.

PESCHANSKY DISTRICT. In the Bashtansky collective farm. KOS SIORA administrative and administrative expenses in 1931 amounted to 3.105 rubles. 25 kopecks, or 12.4% of gross income. The counting apparatus is inflated on the collective farm, and all members of the board are paid, meanwhile, not everyone takes an active part in the work.

KREMENCHUGSKY DISTRICT. In the MKakhnovskaya artel named after CHAPAYEV, 14% of the profitability of the collective farm was spent on the maintenance of the administration apparatus (2,882 out of 20,220 workdays are spent on management). This is explained by the fact that the rulers every day, regardless of the work they performed, counted like a work day.

BOGODUKHOVSKY DISTRICT. Bogodukhovskaya artel named after "3rd decisive "on the maintenance of the technical and managerial apparatus spent 2.116 rubles., To pay for workdays (4.318 workdays at 49 kop. workdays) and, in addition, for the last 3 months they receive fixed rates: the chairman of the board - 250 rubles . per month, accountant - 130 rubles. and 2 accountants - 100 rubles each, which for 3 months is 1.740 rubles. Thus,

administrative expenses are expressed in the amount of 3.856 rubles. or 14.5% of the income of the artel.

In the artel them. On March 8, 5,005 workdays were spent on the maintenance of the apparatus and the board. The cost of a workday is 40 kopecks.

On a number of collective farms, investments in construction range from 17 to 24 percent of all workdays expended. This is illustrated by the following facts.

ZATON DISTRICT. On the collective farm LENINA work day costs 18 kopecks. 7,000 rubles were invested in the construction.

IN [UPPER] DNEPROVSKY DISTRICT. In the commune ILYA CHA workday costs 10 kopecks. (decrease by 88 kopecks), 154,000 rubles were invested in the construction.

CHUBAROVSKY DISTRICT. On the Avrora collective farm, a workday costs 54 kopecks, and 24% of all workdays have been invested in construction.

ZAPORIZHIA DISTRICT. On the collective farm STALIN labor a day costs 80 kopecks, construction costs 22,000 rubles.

CHIGIRINSKY DISTRICT. On the Hammer and Sickle collective farm, a workday costs 64 kopecks, and construction costs account for 17% of all workdays.

KAMENSKY DISTRICT. On the Borba collective farm, a workday costs 64 kopecks, 18,000 rubles have been invested in capital construction, which reduced the cost of a workday by 20%.

Due to the neglect of accounting, the chaotic state of accounting for worked workdays, the material values of the collective farm, income and expenditure items, etc., - takes place in 103 collective farms out of 200. Moreover, in 60 collective farms, due to the above reasons, on January 15 it was not possible to determine the cost workday. This, in turn, created a delay in the production of settlements with collective farms.

kami, on the part of which there was a sharp dissatisfaction, specifically expressed mainly in the fall of labor discipline, direct refusals to go to work, etc.

As a result of the intricacies of bookkeeping, numerous facts of incorrect settlements with collective farmers, underestimation and exaggeration of the total amounts earned by them for a year, advance payments to collective farmers, regardless of the number of workdays worked, which creates ground for complaints and conflicts between collective farmers and the management apparatus.

On a number of collective farms, thanks to the above situation, there was an infringement of the best collective farmers, who, in the distribution of the results of the economic year, turned out to be provided on an equal footing with those who worked worse.

IN [UPPER] DNEPROVSKY DISTRICT. In the commune ILYA CHA there is a long neglect of bookkeeping. In connection with this, the results of the economic year are not known to the members of the commune until now. The cost of the workday has not been deduced. On the basis of this, numerous discontents have been noted among the Communards, who say:

"The work in the commune must be reorganized according to the example of industry, so that we know how much we have earned, otherwise we have worked for a whole year - they don't give us anything, and we don't know how much we earn and whether they will give us anything."

LUXEMBOURG DISTRICT. In the artel them. STALIN, due to the great neglect of the accounting department, the distribution of the results of the financial year is delayed. Owing to neglect in calculations and in accounting for workdays, advance payments were made regardless of the number of workdays worked by the collective farmers.

PAVLOGRAD DISTRICT. Due to the neglect of the accounting department, until recently, the Niva Labor artel did not display figures characterizing the financial condition of the artel and the results of the financial year. The cost of a workday has not yet been established, which greatly affects the work of the artel and causes negative reactions on the part of the collective farmers, who unsuccessfully apply to the board for rights

kami about the money he follows and say:

"It is not known what is going on. We have worked through a year and we don't even know what we have earned and how we are provided for."

KOLLAROVSKY DISTRICT. On the collective farm LEVSKY's accounting department is in total chaos, no records of workdays were kept, and the collective farm does not know the results of the economic year. They are just thinking of doing this. It is not possible to derive figures for the cost of a workday due to the complexity of accounting and the lack of accounting for work. On the basis of delays in the distribution of the results of the financial year, a drop in labor discipline is noted. The groom does not go to work, and the horses remain unfed and watered for whole days. As a result, collective farmers - owners of horses abandon the work entrusted to them and run to look after

with their horses.

TULCHINSKY DISTRICT. On the collective farm BLUCHER, due to the poor organization of labor, an equalization took place. As a result of this, collective farmers who did not work at all, or who have 50-60 workdays, are provided with bread in the same way as the best collective farmers.

KAMENSKY DISTRICT. On the collective farm VOROSHILOV during the distribution of the results of the economic year, the facts of infringement of the best collective farmers were noted. So, for example, the collective farmers ZHUZHMA, PAKSIM, ZASYADOVOLK and others,

those who worked from 300 to 550 workdays received less bread than the collective farmers who worked 70 to 100 workdays each. The total amount of grain received by the backward group of collective farmers in excess of their due ration is 520 kg. The amount of grain not given, according to the norm for the best collective farmers, is 1,800 kg. On this basis, the discontent of the best collective farmers is observed, who said:

"Why was it necessary to show oneself actively and work tirelessly when those who did not work or worked half as much as us get as much bread as we do." In the Red Sower commune,

cases of infringement of the best communards during the issuance of advances were recorded. Thus, for example, a member of the commune BARANIK, who worked 775 workdays, received 658 rubles in advance of manufactured goods and foodstuffs, while the collective farmer KRAVCHENKO, who worked only 260 workdays, received 730 rubles in advance.

GROSSULOVSKY DISTRICT. On the collective farm Petrovsky in The timing of advance payments was guided by the management not by the number of workdays worked, but by the composition of the family of collective farmers; as a result, the best collective farmers with the largest number of workdays received less than those who worked worse.

Dissatisfaction with the results of the financial year had the strongest effect on the state of labor discipline. As a result of dissatisfaction with the low cost of a day's work, there has been a sharp drop in labor discipline in 40 collective farms, where work attendance has declined ominously. It is not uncommon for only the elderly and children to go to work.

GOLOVANEVSKAYA DISTRICT. On the basis of dissatisfaction with the results of the economic year, a catastrophic decline in labor discipline is noted in the artel "Comintern". An average of 20 people go to work a day, which is 4% of the total number of able-bodied members of the collective farm.

NOVOPRAZHSK DISTRICT. On the collective farm "Cultural Grain Factory" a workday costs 1 ruble. 02 kop. On the basis of dissatisfaction with the cost of a workday and the insecurity of part of the collective farmers who have worked out a small number of workdays, a decline in labor discipline is noted on the collective farm. Collective farmers

refuse to go to work, saying: "GIVE US EARLY BREAD." The collective farm has begun the secondary threshing of straw, which gives an average of 15 pounds. grain per day, but threshing is very weak, because most of the collective farmers do not want to go to work. Often they leave for threshing only for dinner.

GRUSHKOVSKY DISTRICT. On the Krasnaya Zvezda collective farm, the cost of a workday is 55 kopecks. On the basis of dissatisfaction with the low wages of the workday, absenteeism has assumed a systematic character. Over the past month, able-bodied collective farmers have stopped going to work and even attending meetings. On January 11, the collective farmer POLAMARCHUK, a prosperous middle peasant, loudly declared: "I will not only go to work, but I will not appear on the collective farm at all anymore."

VASYLKOVSky DISTRICT. On the collective farm "Selyanskoy newspapers" the cost of a workday until the last day has not been clarified, but The available data indicate that the collective farm is on the verge of collapse. The total gross return is expressed in the amount of 18.700 rubles, expenses together with funds - 28.190 rubles. In addition, there are 19,000 unpaid workdays. There is a sharp decline in labor discipline among the collective farmers. Returns to work barely reach 9-10%. It is impossible for collective farmers to go out to work to serve even draft power.

The supply of industrial goods to collective farms is characterized by the following data for a sample of 200 collective farms of different specializations and related to different economic sectors.

The percentage ratio of the number of manufactured goods imported to these collective farms during 1931 to the amount of products handed over by them for the same period is as follows:

Up to 10%	in 54	collective farms	15%	34
"	20%	28	25%	34
"	30%	8	35%	14
"	40%	6	45%	4
"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"

"	"	"
50%	10	"
Over	8	"

The uneven supply of manufactured goods to collective farms is largely a consequence of the incorrect distribution of it by the District Unions. Thus, in a number of places, the goods that arrived in the region were distributed among the collective farms without taking into account the degree to which they fulfilled the planned targets for the current economic and political campaigns. As a result, many collective farms that have fully met their obligations received less goods than a number of other collective farms that are significantly behind in fulfilling these campaigns, such as:

The LIPETSK RAIPOTROBSOYUZ distributed manufactured goods without taking into account the size of the fulfillment of the grain procurement plan by the collective farms. As a result, the Veselovskoye Consumer Society, which serves the collective farms of the villages of Petrovka and Neskuchnoe, which did not fulfill the grain procurement plan, received goods worth 10,734 rubles, while the amount of grain exported by these collective farms was 23,667 rubles. Along with this, the Lipetsk consumer society received manufactured goods worth 10,950 rubles, and the Lipetsk collective farms took out grain for 7,188 rubles, or the artel "12th anniversary of October" received goods for 5,306 rubles, this artel handed over grain for 2,397 rubles, and the collective farm im. SHEVCHENKO, who completed 106% of grain procurement for a total of 2,237 rubles, received goods worth 1,870 rubles.

IN OBOLONYANSKY DISTRICT artel them. "May 1st", which handed over grain for 13,226 rubles, received manufactured goods in the amount of 268 rubles, while at the same time the artel "Nadiya", one of the most lagging behind in grain procurement, received manufactured goods in the amount of 1,000 rubles.

ZLATOPOLSKY RAYSOYUZ during the distribution of goods among the collective farms, he did not at all deal with the issue of studying them from the angle of fulfilling planned targets, as a result of the collective farm. LENINA, which handed over grain worth 58,459 rubles, received industrial goods worth 8,373 rubles, while the collective farm "KOMINTERN", which handed over grain worth 22,578 rubles, received goods worth 7,471 rubles. An equally important circumstance that influenced the uneven supply of manufactured goods to collective farms is the unfulfilled

the central cooperative and supplying agencies have adopted plans for the import of manufactured goods in a number of regions.

In NEKHVOROSHCHANSKY DISTRICT in the 3rd quarter, manufactured goods were received in a significantly reduced amount. So, 111.650 ready-made clothes were loaded, 43.522 were received. Tobacco and cigarettes were charged for 17,900 rubles, received for 4,450, etc.

ONUFRIEVSKY RAIPO, according to the agreements concluded with Vukoprebsoyuz, was supposed to receive manufactured goods in the 3rd quarter in the amount of 383,307 rubles, but received 161,715 rubles.

VYSOKOPOLSKY DISTRICT in the 3rd quarter, according to the agreement concluded with VUKS, was supposed to receive various manufactured goods in the amount of 311.165 rubles, but in fact it received 210.592. Moreover, certain types of goods, the most scarce, were not imported in significant quantities. Thus, 62% of ready-made clothes were not delivered according to the plan; iron and hardware goods - 79%, leather goods - 51%, etc. In the 3rd quarter,

CHERNUKHINSKY RAIPOTROBSOYUZ received less from the central supplying bodies of finished clothing in the amount of 72,000 rubles, manufactories - by 13,000 rubles, shoes - [by] 26,000 rubles, moreover, orders of the 3rd quarter, not completed in most cases, are considered canceled
nym.

FRUNZEVSKY DISTRICT in the 4th quarter, according to the plan of the supply authorities, was supposed to receive goods in the amount of 631.665 rubles. As of December 25, the goods received amounted to only 243,127 rubles. Leather goods and shoes did not arrive at all. This situation is aggravated by

the fact that a well-known place imports are occupied by goods that are not suitable in their assortment for the needs of collective farmers. As a result, overstocking occurs in a number of areas; slow-moving goods poorly sold

In a number of cases, collective farms refuse them altogether.

In the Nekhvoroshchansky district, overstocking is calculated in the amount of more than 200,000 rubles. It was mainly the result of the importation into the region of obviously slow-moving goods, such as, for example, expensive wines worth 25,000 rubles.

In the Likhovsky district, out of the total amount of goods received by the District Consumer Union in the amount of 67,000 rubles, there is 21,000 rubles. slow-moving goods, among them toys for 7.782 rubles. and musical strings for 3.368

rubles. Obolonyansky District Consumer Union, instead of receiving shoes under the contract, received 4,000 rubles. confectionery products. Instead of the warm clothing that was supposed to be for the district, the Kharkov Industrial Union sent 4,500 rubles along with the center.

caps. Glodinsky District Consumer Union received men's coats at a price of 200-250 rubles as a commodity supply, which could not be sold to collective farmers.

Alexandria District Consumer Union received women's shoes ki, according to the quality of leather for the village, are not suitable and inaccessible to collective farmers at

a price of 30-40 rubles. pair. Onufrievsky district received 1,900 pieces of wheel spokes as a result of the import of manufactured goods, and not a single spoke was sold, since their size does not fit the wheels used in this

area. Sakhnovishchansky district instead of a ready-made dress received caps worth 8,000 rubles.

In the artel them. VOROSHILOV, Oratovsky district, the Sakh combine sent a large batch of ladies' shoes with heels, which lay for 2 months and were transferred to the shop of the Consumer Society. In the Mezhevsky

district, cooperation that supplies the commune named after. STALIN, overstocked with slow-moving goods. So, there are perfumes for 15,000 rubles. - a large amount of cologne for 12 rubles. a bottle and powder for 5 rubles. box. There is also a large batch of silk leggings for 25 rubles. pair.

The following data for each studied collective farm show how manufactured goods received during the year provide on average each farm, including

schee in these collective farms:

Up to 5 rub. for each farm	"	"	- 16 collective farms
10	"	"	- 22
15	"	"	- 12
20	"	"	- 26
25	"	"	- 20

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"	30	"	"	"	- 24	"
"	40	"	"	"	- 26	"
"	50	"	"	"	- 18	"
"	60	"	"	"	- 6	"
"	70	"	"	"	- 8	"
"	80	"	"	"	- 2	"
"	90	"	"	"	- 8	"
Over		"	"	"	- 12	"

The boards of many collective farms, ignoring the organization of special commissions for the distribution of goods, took on this function, and, moreover, distributing the goods in their own way. discretion, in the first place, and in significantly exceeded amounts, supplied persons close to them, mainly from number of relatives and friends.

On the collective farm "8th March" of the Sakhnovishchansky district distribution of goods was at the discretion of the board. First of all, the friends and relatives of the members of the board were supplied with the best goods. As a result, a number of such cases were noted when the most needy collective farmers, who have a large number of workdays, received significantly less goods than others. So, for example, the poor man BOBYR, whose family consists of 8 souls with 5 able-bodied, having worked 550 workdays, received goods worth 37 rubles, and the collective farmer NOVOSELOV, who has 5 family members with 2 able-bodied, who worked 230 workdays, received goods worth 80 rubles . On the collective farm LENIN of the Yagotinsky district, the

goods were issued according to the records of the board, which in many cases violated the principle of distribution of goods on the basis of workdays. Thus, for example, the collective farmer BESCHANNY, who has 450 workdays, received goods worth 20 rubles, while the collective farmer KHOMENKO, a relative of a member of the board, with 220 workdays worked, received goods worth 97 rubles.

The chairman of the collective farm "10 years of October" in the Proskurov district distributed the goods at his own discretion and, first of all, supplying people close to him. As a result, a number of collective farmers who had 500-600 workdays received no goods at all, while others, with an insignificant number of workdays worked, received acutely scarce goods.

On the collective farm Shevchenko of the Ilyinets district, the goods were issued at the discretion of the chairman of the collective farm, who made a number of inaccuracies. Thus, for example, the goods received to stimulate the beet harvesting campaign were given out to collective farmers who did not participate in this campaign at all, but who were in close ties with the chairman of the collective farm. At the same time, some collective farmers who worked hard at digging and transporting beets did not receive any goods at all.

In many collective farms, the goods were distributed among the collective farms. kov, based on the principle of need, and not participation in production, which led to such facts when many collective farmers who had an insignificant number of workdays received goods many times more than those who worked hard.

On the collective farm STALIN NovoPrazhsky district during the race In the distribution of goods, only the degree of need of the collective farmer was taken into account, and not the number of workdays worked by him. As a result, the following facts were noted: collective farmer CHERNY, having 601 workdays, received manufactured goods worth 7 rubles, and collective farmer CHERNENKO, having 300 workdays, received goods worth 100 rubles, while collective farmer BOGDANOV, who worked hard with 800 workdays, did not receive at all goods.

On the Pobeda collective farm in the Melitopol region, where the distribution of goods was carried out according to the principle of need, the following facts took place: the collective farmer SHIYAN, who had 200 workdays, received goods worth 80 rubles, while the collective farmer STROKAN, who worked 450 workdays, received goods worth 18 rubles.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The state of animal husbandry on the collective farms is characterized by the growth of productive livestock in 1931. The study of this question on 158 collective farms taken as a sample showed that in 150 collective farms there was an increase in the herd of productive livestock due to socialization, purchase and offspring.

MEZHEVSKY DISTRICT. On the Frunze collective farm, increase the herd of productive livestock was mainly due to young cattle, so, on January 1, 1931, there were 54 cows and 55 cows

young. As of January 1, 1932, there were 59 cows and 158 young animals. The young animals have been 100% handed over to the collective farmers, while the cows have not been socialized in the past year.

POKROVSKY DISTRICT. On the collective farm "Nové Zhittya" production of productive livestock was the result exclusively planned purchases by the board of collective farms in the order of staffing dairy farms. So, on January 1 [19]31 there were 3 cows, 25 young animals, 55 pigs, 5 sheep. .

CHUBAROVSKY DISTRICT. On the collective farm "Spilna pratsia" there is a significant influx of productive livestock from the farmers due to the fact that the latter do not have feed for livestock. In individual use there are 52 cows and 40 calves, which the collective farmers intend to hand over in the near future.

BEREZOVSKY DISTRICT. On the collective farm Blucher (with a livestock bias) for 1/131 years there were 9 cows, 4 calves, 2 pigs, for 1/1–32 years there are: 102 cows, 72 calves, 121 pigs. The increase was due to the purchase in the spring of 1931 in Ukrmyaso of cattle in order to complete the dairy farms. Only a small part of the calves are socialized. Livestock was not used at all to feed collective farmers. 4 cows and 18 calves were handed over for harvesting.

ZAPORIZHIA DISTRICT. On the collective farm "Red Fighter" in the village of Belenky, the increase in the herd of productive livestock in 1931 is determined by the following figures: for 1/1-31 there were 12 cows, 13 young animals and 12 sows. For 1/1–32 years it consists of: 67 cows, 185 young animals, 100 sows, 178 piglets. The increase in cows was due to socialization and offspring, young animals and pigs were completely purchased. During the same period, the collective farm handed over 44 pigs under contract and slaughtered for their own needs one cow, 15 pigs, 19 young animals.

N[OVO]MIRGORODSKY DISTRICT. In the collective farm "Sickle and Molot" with. Korobchino due to the socialization of productive livestock

the herd in 1931 increased by 150 cows, 147 cows³, 4 bulls, 163 calves and 3 sheep.

Collective farms for individual use

no livestock.

GROSSULOVSKY DISTRICT. On the Verny Trud collective farm, a hundred to productive livestock has increased significantly. For 1/1–31, the collective farm had 1 cows, 160 sheep, and 1 heifers. For 1/1–32, there were 84 cows, 282 sheep, and 18 heifers. having fodder, they socialized livestock in the expectation that the collective farm would provide it with fodder.

STALIN DISTRICT. In the collective farm "Nové Zhittya" (animal breeding) for 1/1–31 years there were 31 cows, 44 calves, 67 pigs, 58 piglets. The growth of the herd was exclusively due to the socialization of the collective farmers. The decrease in the herd of pigs is explained by the death of the latter.

LUBARSKY DISTRICT. On the collective farm Voroshilov during 1931, the herd of productive cattle of the collective farm increased by 20 cows, 9 calves and 5 sows. The growth of livestock is going on chitly by buying it.

The socialization of livestock by collective farmers gives the following picture: for the 158 collective farms we

have studied: Productive

livestock is fully

socialized Partially 41 –

Not socialized at all -

– in 44 collective farms

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According to the economic sectors, the condition of the socialized livestock in these 158 collective farms is characterized by the following percentage:

	Fully socialized[en] livestock	Partially	Livestock not at all generalized
In the steppe zone	39% collective farms	29% collective farms	32% collective
On the left bank	farms 21% 27%	52% 12% 22%	66%
On the right bank			"

³ So in the document: dvýchř pospil is designated "cows".

The number of livestock in an individual field
kolkhoz workers, for 114 collective farms is:

cows..... – 11.539
young animals..... – 1.722
pigs..... – 3.788

Characteristically, the number of cows in individual use (11.539)
exceeds the number of socialized cows, which is 10.724. For individual
groups of collective farms, the following reasons have

been identified that determine the unsatisfactory situation with the
socialization of livestock: The unwillingness of collective farmers to
socialize livestock, motivated

in most cases by mismanagement of their
care- in 28 collective
farms. The inactivity of the boards that did not carry out mass work
around the issue of socialization

livestock - in 19 collective farms.

Lack of necessary premises for

livestock - in 13 collective farms. Lack
of fodder base - in 12 collective farms.

In 158 collective farms, during the same period, 16.259 heads of
socialized productive livestock were lost, of which:

Surrendered to the state for livestock logging 6.287 Spent
on food for collective farmers ... 3.846 Palo for various
reasons.....6.126

For certain types, the amount of delivered productive
livestock for procurement and used for food of collective farmers is
subdivided as follows:

	Bulls	Cows	Young nyaka	Pigs	Poro sat	Sheep	Lambs	TOTAL
Rented state	80	1042	792	1541	374	1921	537	6287
Spent in[ano] on nutrition collective farms kov	thirty	337	699	881	245	981	654	3846

The loss of livestock, which was determined at 6,126 heads, took place in 77 collective farms out of 158 and for certain types of livestock. is divided:

Cows..... – 127
Youngsters..... – 852
Pigs..... – 1.603
Pigs.... – 2.605
Sheep..... – 398
Lambs..... – 541

On a number of collective farms, the death of livestock took on a mass character, especially, as can be seen from the above table, young animals (of all types) and pigs were killed.

The reasons that gave rise to the loss of livestock are mainly as

follows: MELITOPOLSKY DISTRICT. During the year, 18 cows, 88 calves and 187 pigs died in the Pobeda artel. The loss of livestock is explained by the lack of adequate fodder and exhaustion. 45 cows are ill with tuberculosis. Calves from tubercular cows die at birth without exception. The room where the content livestock live in an unsanitary condition.

SVATOVSKY DISTRICT. During the year, 22 sows and 103 sows died in the artel "Free Labor". young animals who died due to the smallpox epidemic. In addition, 14 calves died from improper drinking of milk mixed with water and 49 lambs died due to the lack of appropriate feed.

POGREBISCHENSKY DISTRICT. On the Novaya Zhizn collective farm, one sow and 60 sows died. piglets, and 52 piglets died due to oversight, as they were fed frozen beets. Despite this, pigs continue to be fed frozen potatoes to this day.

SINELNIKOVSKY DISTRICT. On the collective farm "Revolutionary Council" during 1931 fell 76 units. pigs. The living conditions of livestock are ugly, there is no appropriate care, feed and premises.

PROSKUROVSKY DISTRICT. On the collective farm "The 10th Anniversary of October" during 1931, as a result of neglect and poor care, 110 pigs and 13 calves died. Built

this year the cowshed is cold, has no ceiling, and the cattle are freezing. The same situation in the pigsty. Due to the lack of boards, the floor is made of cement, thanks to which the pigs are simply living and getting sick. There is no permanent supervision. Livestock quarters are unsanitary and full of manure. Cows are fed all the time exclusively on straw, which has reduced milk yield, pigs are fed only on beets and recently acquired cake. Young animals get sick from this food and pa

gives.

VINNITSKY DISTRICT. On the collective farm "Trudovik", due to the transfer to roughage, the death of young pigs began. A total of 60 piglets died. The maintenance and care of livestock show the extreme disadvantage of this

issue in 86 out of 158 collective farms, where the situation is presented in the following form:

There are no special rooms for		
cows	- in 21 collective farms Also for	" 14 "
pigs	- Insufficiency and lack of equipment of	" 22 "
the premises		" 28 "
for cows	- Also in relation to pigs	" 20 "
Unsanitary condition of cowsheds	- Also pig-breeding	" 31 "
- Livestock rooms are not heated.	- Poor care and	" 32 "
depersonalization	- Poor veterinary care.....	" 36 "

The situation with concentrated fodder for livestock, especially young animals, is clearly unsatisfactory on a number of collective farms. So, in 62 collective farms out of 158 there are no end feeds. In a number of other collective farms, its reserves are extremely small. As a result on many collective farms, in addition to the loss of livestock, what are you talking about elk is higher, its strong depletion is noted.

Many collective farm boards have not given the necessary attention to the question of ensiling. Failing to ensure timely digging of silo pits, harvesting of silage raw materials, management and control over construction work, as well as labor force, these collective farms faced the fact of disruption of the silage campaign. Of the 111 collective farms, the ensiling plan was fulfilled:

31 collective farms - „up to 50%
 60%
 8 9 70% 10 80% 100% 27 26 over
 100%
 „
 „

~~KARLOVSKY DISTRICT.~~ On the collective farm Ivanovka, due to the negligence and mismanagement of the administration, the ensiling plan was not fulfilled. It was necessary to ensil 520 tons, but only 60 tons were completed. Despite the possibility of full provision with silage, in the presence of a large amount of beet tops, corn and sunflower waste, the board did not take measures to dig the pits in a timely manner, and, due to this, the silage plan was frustrated.

~~CHUGUEVSKY DISTRICT.~~ Ensiling was not given due attention in the Lenin Family artel. Rule

The artel did not even know how much silage to harvest. The chairman of the board of the artel did not organize

digging silos and harvesting silage raw materials, declaring that

"SILO FEED IS NOT SUITABLE, CATTLE IS SICK FROM IT, AS THEY ARE NOT USED TO IT."

~~DMITRIEVSKY DISTRICT.~~ In the collective farm "Shlyakh Lenina", the collective farm management neglected the implementation of the ensiling plan. According to the plan, it was required to prepare 184 tons of silage, but 60 tons have been prepared. The fulfillment of the plan was frustrated due to the untimely digging of holes and the preparation of silage raw materials.

Long-term plans for the development of animal husbandry in 1932 year were compiled in 73 collective farms out of 158.

~~VOLCHANSKY DISTRICT.~~ For the Trudovik collective farm, a long-term plan for the development of animal husbandry has been drawn up, according to which it is planned to increase food cattle by 100 heads, draft animals by 40 heads, and poultry by 4,000. The collective farm is provided with a fodder base.

~~MALODEVITSKY DISTRICT.~~ On the collective farm. On March 8, a long-term livestock breeding plan was drawn up, according to which it is planned to increase the collective farm herd by 25 cows,

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100 calves and 100 sows. At the same time, a corresponding expansion of the forage base is envisaged. KARLOVSKY DISTRICT.

A long-term plan for the development of animal husbandry has been drawn up for the Bolshevik livestock breeding artel, which provides for an increase in the collective farm herd by 300 sows, 4,200 young pigs, 200 cows, 150 calves; for breeding horse breeding, the farm is increased by 50 queens, 5 stallions and 30 pcs. young.

As of January, out of 300 collective farms, 157 collective farms have seen an increase in draft power.

The increase in draft power was due to:

socialization in 137 collective farms by new collective farmers

10.851 horses in

23 collective farms horses were bought -

346 in On 50 collective farms, the increase is due to young stock -

1.057 in 5 collective farms it is accepted from the dispossessed

kulaks - 68 TOTAL GROWTH - 12.322 horses

On the other hand, there is a significant number of deaths of working cattle. During 1931, 2,962 horses died on 101 collective farms due to ugly care, poor food, deprivation and mismanagement, and of this number, 464 horses died from glanders and other infectious diseases on 11 collective farms.

In 38 collective farms, horses are kept in premises that are completely unsuitable for this purpose, in unsanitary conditions that stimulate death and disease.

GADYACH DISTRICT. There are 566 horses in the Berezovo-Lutsk collective farm "Chervony Partisan" and their condition is unsatisfactory. During December, 17 pieces fell from exhaustion and mistreatment. Horse care is poor. The horses are not cleaned, the stables are dirty. There are no grooms attached to the horses. Feed is given at the wrong time, and the horses are not watered at the right time. There are no concentrated feeds. Recently, 20 horses have been culled as unsuitable. If livestock care is not improved, further mortality is possible.

GRIGORIOPOLSKY DISTRICT (AMSSR). In the Moldavian border collective farm "Red Star" (village of Butory) for 1/1-31

there were 210 working horses and 14 young animals. During the year, 80 working horses and 4 pcs. were socialized. young animals, therefore, should remain on the collective farm 290 working horses and young animals 18 pieces, but for 1/1-32 there are 182 working horses and young animals 19. During the year, 98 working horses and young animals 4 died. attributed to poor care. Horses stand in the mud and are not cleaned, food is given irregularly; uterine wombs are used for work, which leads to miscarriages. There have been 12 miscarriages in the last month. Horses severely emaciated.

N[VOVOGRAD] VOLYNSKY DISTRICT. In the Kikovsky collective farm. "August 1st" the number of horses decreased during 1931 by 26 pieces. The remaining 219 horses, due to ugly care and poor food, are so exhausted that at present they cannot be used at all. At the end of December, 12 horses died from exhaustion. There is only coarse food, which will last only until mid-February. The board did not remove hay and other fodder in a timely manner, which perished as a result. STAROBELSKY DISTRICT. In the Podgorovsk artel named after Petrovsky, the draft

force is in an unsatisfactory state. Of the 49 horses, 12 are completely unsuitable for work. Some of them are so exhausted and exhausted that they are tied to a stall, because they cannot stand. There were 81 horses for 1/1-31 years. The decrease occurred due to the rejection of some horses and the death of 20 pieces due to exhaustion and old age. There are no concentrated feeds. Some horses are sick with scabies, no one pays attention to this and does not isolate sick horses.

VTEPLYANSKY DISTRICT. On the Volkhov collective farm. Voroshilov during 1931, 30 horses fell. The remaining 120 horses are very thin and exhausted, although the collective farm is fully provided with food. The food is spent uneconomically, since it is thrown in different places and disappears. Livestock care is ugly. The horses are fed at the wrong time, the stables are dirty.

SINELNIKOVSKY DISTRICT. In the Slavgorod collective farm. "Revolutionary Military Council" for 1/1-31, there were 313 workers

horses, for 1/1–32 there were 99 [horses] and young animals 37 pieces. The reason for the decrease in livestock is infection with glanders, as a result of which 87 were killed over the course of 2.5 months, 85 died from exhaustion and careless handling, and no one knows where to go - 42. Of the remaining 99 horses, there are suspicious glanders - 50. All horses stand together, which does not exclude the possibility of disease healthy. Due to the fact that the boards of the collective farms did not pay enough attention to the selection of people to serve the draft force, in some collective farms the kulaks who made their way there, taking advantage of the lack of supervision of the work on the part of the boards, treated the cattle entrusted to them with sabotage, which resulted in the death of horses. .

GRISHINSKY DISTRICT. In the Krivoy Rog artel "Chervo na Ukraina" horse care is bad. Collective farmers in the process of work treat them extremely negligently and drive them away. During 1931, the number of horses decreased by 30 pieces. It was established that there were 6 kulaks as grooms, who for whole days did not give food to the horses, did not give them water, etc. These kulaks are put on trial.

SLOBODZEYSKY DISTRICT (AMSSR). On the collective farm Kotovsky (village of Korotnoye) had 129 horses for 1/1–31. During the year, 115 horses were socialized by the new collective farmers. During the same time, 72 horses were sold as unfit for work, 3 units were transferred to Romania. and in 3 months 54 horses died. The case is explained by the fact that the senior groom GARABAZHII, the son of an exiled kulak, criminally negligently and wreckingly concerned with the care of horses. GARABAZHIY was brought to justice and sentenced to 5 years. In addition, the number of surveyed collective farms in 1931 decreased by 1,104 horses due to the culling of unfit horses for reasons of old age and strong exhaustion.

In all collective farms (300) there is a shortage of fodder for working cattle, and of this amount, concentrated fodder is not available on 83 collective farms, and working cattle in most cases are fed only on straw and hay.

ZAPORIZHIA DISTRICT. In the Kamyshevak artel named after STALIN, the number of horses decreased by 94, 47 horses died and 47 culled horses disappeared. The quality of horse care is unsatisfactory. Horses are kept in unsuitable premises. Feed only

straw, there is a threat that if care and feed are not improved, a significant part of the horses will be unsuitable for work in spring sowing.

The situation is the same with the care of livestock in Maryevskaya Arte or "Ukrainian".

KARLOVSKY DISTRICT. On the Varvarovsky collective farm "Chervoniy Orach" the care of the draft force is extremely mismanaged. Feed is given irregularly, horses are not cleaned, always dirty. There are absolutely no end feeds, and there is not enough roughage. Over 1,500 cents rotted due to mismanagement. hay. In 1931, 79 horses fell. During the spring sowing season there will be difficulties with draft power, since now some of the horses are so exhausted that they cannot get up. A similar situation is in the Vazilevshinsky collective farm "Bolshevik" and the Ivanovo collective farm. October 14th Anniversary.

K[ARL]LIBKNEKHTOVSKY DISTRICT. There are 468 horses in the Rakhstadt artel "Gift of October". supervision there is no regular follow-up, often the horses do not feed or drink for whole days. Feed is not enough. There is only straw and chaff. As a result, illness and death increased. From August to January, 40 horses died. As a result of all of the above, by the time of the spring sowing campaign there will be a shortage of draft power in 37 collective farms. Of those worked on 29 collective farms, the lack of tax is 1,458 horses.

GROSSULOVSKY DISTRICT. In the Kassel Artel "Zavet Lenina" for 1/1-31 there were 552 working horses and 84 young animals. For 1/1-32, 386 working horses and 102 young animals remained. 176 horses fell. There were cases when up to 7 horses died in one day, the care of livestock is criminally mismanaged. 8 collective farmers responsible for the death of horses were brought to justice and already sentenced to 3 years

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every. Recently, the death continues and is explained by insufficient care and poor food.
By the spring sowing campaign will not be enough to 60 horses.

BEREZOVSKY DISTRICT. Zavodkovskaya Artel
"Chervony Shlyakh" is not provided with draft power.
Approximately 500 horses are needed, but only 232 are
available. Land in the artel is 4,000 ha. The horses are very
exhausted and not fit for work. Over the past year 39 horses
have been culled. Taking into account the state of draft power
and the lack of feed, the available horses can perform no more than 25% of the plan

SOWING CAMPAIGN

The completion of autumn sowing on 300 collective farms characterizes
with the following data:

Implemented the sowing plan:

Over 100% - 224 collective farms	From 95
to 100% - 24 65 80% - 14 60	"
" 80% - 32 40 60% - 5	"
" " " "	"

Thus, 25% of the collective farms did not fulfill the planned
tasks, and 22 collective farms of them completed less than 80%.

Specifically, undersowing on 75 collective farms is expressed in the
following figures:

Total undersown winter crops:
in 75 collective farms - 5.552 ha

INCLUDING 61 COLLECTIVE FARMS SEPARATELY BY CROPS:

winter wheat..... - 2.179 ha of rye..... " "
1.100

Undersowing for individual collective farms is:

Over 400 ha..... - in 1 collective
farm From 300 to 350 " "
ha..... - 2,250,300 " "
" " " " " "
" " " " " "
3,250" 4.150 2 200 200

"	100	"	150	"..... - 7	100	"
"	75	"	"..... - 5	75	"..... - 6	"
"	50	"	50	"..... - 15	Also	"
"	25	"	25 ha... -		"

thirty

An analysis of the reasons for the underfulfillment of autumn sowing shows that out of 75 collective farms in 52, this was the result of the inactivity of the boards, the inept alignment of forces, poor organization of labor and a low level of labor discipline.

~~VTEPLYANSKY DISTRICT.~~ Volkhovsky collective farm Voroshilov completed the autumn sowing plan by 66%, 99 ha of wheat and 80 ha of rye were not sown. The quality of the sowing carried out is bad. The collective farm management treated the work negligently, was not interested in and did not direct the sowing. Labor discipline on the collective farm has fallen sharply. Autumn plowing from the plan of 880 ha was carried out on an area of 71 ha.

~~VASYLKOVSky DISTRICT.~~ Kadak collective farm named after According to the plan, ILYA CHA was supposed to sow 740 hectares of wheat and 290 hectares of rye, 528 hectares of wheat and 279 hectares of rye were sown. Thus, the plan was fulfilled by 78%, 223 hectares were not sown. The reason is the exceptional mismanagement of the management of the collective farm, which managed to arrange forces properly, raise labor discipline, etc. For mismanagement of work, the collective farm board was removed from work and brought to justice.

~~STALIN DISTRICT.~~ As a result of an incorrect alignment of forces, lack of social competition, lack of personal responsibility in the work of brigades, poor work discipline, and the presence of a large number of unorganized otkhodnichestvo, which reached 189 people at the time of field work, the Alexandrovsky collective farm "Nove Zhittya" did not fulfill the plan for autumn sowing. Out of 1,440 ha, according to the plan, 1,167 ha, or 81% of the target, were sown, 297 ha of wheat were not sown. Sowing was also influenced by the delay in harvesting late crops, on the area of which winter sowing was planned. For these reasons, the plan for autumn plowing was underfulfilled by 83%. Out of a plan of 1,290 ha, only 219 ha have been plowed.

~~CHUGUEVSKY DISTRICT.~~ The Kamenno-Yarugsky Artel "Lenin's Family" completed the sowing plan for winter wheat by 66%,

undersowing - 92 ha, and for rye by 70%, 12 ha undersown. The planned 20 hectares of rye for fodder have not been sown at all. In the artel, new forms of labor organization are not applied at all, the separate labor bureau is inactive. The board is negligent in the work and did not properly manage the sowing.

In the village of Vedenskoye artel named after Petrovsky's sowing plan was only 50% fulfilled, with 24 ha of undersown wheat, 50 ha of rye and 30 ha of rye for fodder. There is absolutely no labor discipline on the collective farm. Vacation work increased significantly, out of 147 able-bodied men, 101 people left. During the spring sowing campaign, for this reason, the collective farm will feel an acute need for labor.

PECHENEZH DISTRICT. Due to poor organization of labor, incomplete use of draft power (there were cases when 70-80 horses stood idle for several days) and the absence of 50% of the able-bodied collective farmers from work, the autumn sowing plan was completed by 77%, not sown 255 ha. For autumn plowing, the plan was fulfilled by 20%, out of 1,180 ha only 242 ha were plowed.

Materials on the performance of autumn plowing on 300 collective farms indicate that out of 300 collective farms, only 31 completed the task by 100%, 43 collective farms fulfilled the plan by 75-95%, and in the rest of the collective farms, autumn plowing is characterized by the following figures:

Implementation of the plan up to 30% takes place on - 71 „
collective farms From 30 to 50% „
by - 61 50 to 75% by..... - 87

The reasons for the underfulfillment of autumn plowing lie mainly in the lack of sufficient attention to this issue on the part of the collective farm boards and local organizations. According to available data, out of 270 collective

farms, 56 did not fulfill their plans solely due to the inactivity of the boards.

GROSSULOVSKY DISTRICT. According to the plan, the Kassel collective farm "Lenin's Testament" was supposed to carry out autumn plowing on an area of 1.387 hectares. As a result of the complete inaction of the boards, PLOWING DID NOT EVEN BEGIN. Governing body

referred to the lack of draft and labor force, but in fact there were all the possibilities for carrying out this work.

GOLOVANEVSKAYA DISTRICT. According to the plan, the Kruten artel "Along the way of Lenin" was supposed to plow 250 hectares under the fall, and only 10 hectares were plowed. The reason is the poor organization of work, the lack of leadership from the board, the poor organization of work. In this collective farm, all agricultural work is carried out with a delay. Of

great importance in the underfulfillment of the autumn plowing had a poor organization of labor, references to the order of work, the inability to properly use the available labor force, as well as the fall in labor discipline among the collective farmers. For the reasons indicated, the plan for autumn plowing was not carried out on 86 collective farms.

VOLCHANSKY DISTRICT. In the Ternovsky collective farm. "The 12th Anniversary of October", according to the plan, the plowing of plowing on an area of 450 hectares was envisaged, in fact, NOTHING was plowed. This is due to the delay in threshing and autumn sowing, the poor state of the draft force, and absenteeism of collective farmers from work.

SLOBODZEYSKY DISTRICT (AMSSR). Chobrussky collective farm named after Voroshilov did not carry out autumn plowing at all due to the great decline in labor discipline. Of the 276 able-bodied people during the autumn field work, no more than 30–40 people appeared in the field. The Board did not carry out relevant work in this direction. Absence from work was due to the fact that the collective farmers were at the same time members of the Promsoyuz artel, they worked in the latter, since they paid cash for the days worked there. It should be noted that in a number of regions the fulfillment of plans for autumn plowing was disrupted through the fault of the MTS. In 37 collective farms, the MTS did not fulfill their obligations to raise the plough.

ZAPORIZHIA DISTRICT. Novolvanovskaya artel named after K. Marx had a task for autumn plowing of 1.170 hectares, only 380 hectares or 32% were plowed. According to the contract, MTS was supposed to plow 75% of the area, but completed the task by only 34%.

The quality of plowing carried out by MTS is low (small plowing, there are "flaws"). MTS primarily provided assistance to small collective farms. So, from the beginning, work was carried out on the NovoSelovskiy Soz, numbering 25 farms, on the Odalevsky collective farm, consisting of 30 farms, at that time the artel named after. Stalin, which has 476 farms, and artel them. K. Marx, who has 149 households, received assistance last, which as a result affected the implementation of the plan. Plowing was carried out in November, when heavy rains were falling, which slowed down the work.

KAMENSKY DISTRICT, former Shevchenkovsky district. The Balandinsky collective farm "Borotba" fulfilled the plan of autumn plowing by 26%. Along with the poor condition of the draft force and the poor organization of labor, the failure of autumn plowing to a large extent refers to the MTS, which has not fulfilled the contract. The MTS agreed to help the collective farm, but as a result the tractors were not sent.

The unfavorable situation is recorded by materials in the question of measures to increase productivity. Of the 300 collective farms for which a selective study was carried out, in 87 no measures are taken to raise the yield. Of these, 29 collective farms have absolutely no pure-grade sowing material, and 18 collective farms have not yet begun to clean up the sowing material before 15/1.

IN [UPPER] DNEPROVSKY DISTRICT. NovoNikolaevskaya Commune named after Ilyich does not carry out measures to increase productivity, but, on the contrary, for a number of indicators there are prerequisites for a decrease in productivity. So, winter sowing was delayed and completed with a great delay, plowing on fallow land was completed only by 53%, and six fields were not introduced. The Council of the Commune explains

this by the lack of manpower. KARLOVSKY DISTRICT. The board of the Varvarovsky kolkhoz for "Chervoniy orach" does not plan any measures to increase the yield. Snow retention for crops has not been done. Manure taken to the fields is not scattered for two years and lies in heaps unused. Autumn plowing was completed by 34% (out of 925 ha, 314 ha were plowed according to the plan), the quality of plowing unsatisfactory.

VOLCHANSKY DISTRICT. Collective farms them. Oktyabrya (Sovietskoye village) does not use all the possibilities in order to increase the yield. Weed control is not carried out, snow retention has not been carried out, crops are finished with a great delay, there is no proper crop rotation, and full manure fertilizer is not used. The plan for autumn plowing was fulfilled by 35.6%.

PONORNITSKY DISTRICT. On the collective farm "Chervoniy Zhovten" there are no pure-grade seeds for sowing. The cleaning of the existing seed material was not carried out, despite the fact that, according to the order of the RCC, this should be completed by 15/1.

YAGOTINSKY DISTRICT. On the collective farm SHEVCHENKO, there is no pure grade seed material. The cleaning and dressing of the existing 15/1 seed has not yet been started. The collective farm board does not take the necessary measures to speed up this

affairs. Tendencies towards a decrease in the sown area were noted for 9 collective farms, of which some are suburban, and some sows mainly horticultural and industrial crops. Aspirations to reduce the area under crops are motivated mainly by the lack of labor force due to

organized retreat.

STALIN DISTRICT. Staro-Mikhailovsky collective farm named after The "Red Army" seeks to reduce the cultivated area of tilled crops by 1,000 hectares, based on the fact that a lot of labor is needed for the cultivation of these crops, and due to otkhodnichestvo this is not enough. The board declares that if up to 200 collective farmers returned from production, it would not raise the issue of reducing sowing area.

ZAPORIZHIA DISTRICT. Board of the Kamyshevakh Artel named after STALIN proposes to reduce the sown area of the vegetable garden by 100 hectares, increasing the sowing of grasses at the expense of the latter. This is motivated by the lack of labor force due to the large unorganized otkhodnichestvo (300 people left, or 50%). Processing 100 hectares of gardens requires 200 people. labor force, and 100 hectares of herbs only 10 people.

KHARKOV DISTRICT. The board of the Cherkassko-Lozovskaya horticultural artel "Chervona Ukraine" planned to reduce the sowing of horticultural crops by 13 hectares, explaining this by the fact that last year the artel could not cope with the harvest. There is an intention to reduce the sowing of grasses by 43 hectares. The artel lacks workers by about 60%.

DUBOSSAR DISTRICT (AMSSR). The board of the collective farm "Red Bessarabia" (v. Kushiry) in connection with the intensified tendencies on the part of a number of collective farmers to leave the collective farm, proposes to reduce the sowing area of tobacco in the forthcoming sowing campaign, believing that there will not be enough manpower to cultivate the latter.

M[ALO]DEVITSKY DISTRICT. The board of the Malo-Devitsky collective farm "Plug and Molot" intends to reduce the area under tobacco sowing and increase grain crops at this expense, believing that there will not be enough labor for processing tobacco, since this crop requires a lot of time and effort during processing.

ORZHITSKY DISTRICT. In the artel "Nezamozhnik" part of the stake of the farm asset shows a tendency to reduce the area sown at the expense of industrial crops, stating: "They do not give any benefit to the collective farm and only take a lot of time for processing."

N[OVGOROD] SEVERSKY DISTRICT. The board of the Svoi Trud collective farm (the village of Popovka) seeks to reduce the sown area of buckwheat by 80 hectares. Some collective farmers from among the activists express the opinion that it is necessary to reduce the sowing of hemp by 90 hectares, citing the difficulty of processing the harvest and subsequent processing of this crop.

The materials of study of 200 collective farms in various regions of Ukraine indicate the presence of unorganized otkhodnichestvo on 102 collective farms. The total number of otkhodniks on these collective farms is 11,980 people, who, according to social characteristics, are divided into:

Poor people 6.891 – 58%
Serednyaks 4.814 – 40%
Laborers 105 –
Employees 80 – 2%

Unorganized otkhodnichestvo is most developed on the collective farms of the industrial zone. Thus, if there are 11,980 otkhodniks on 102 collective farms, then of them: 35

collective farms located in the region of Donbass and the Dnepropetrovsk industrial region account for - 5,920 people. 67 collective farms in other regions account for ... - 6.060

Thus, otkhodnichestvo in industrial areas about twice as much as in agriculture.

STAROBELSKY DISTRICT. In the artel them. Petrovsky, where the cost of a workday is determined at 36 kopecks, there is an unorganized otkhodnichestvo of collective farmers. Of the 300 collective farmers, 200 people left to work in the Donbass, who left without permission, without the permission of the board, saying: "It's IMPOSSIBLE TO BE FURTHER ON THE COLLECTIVE FARM, BREAD IS SUPPOSED, AND WE WORK ALMOST FOR FREE. IT IS NECESSARY TO RUN TO THE DONBASS BEFORE IT'S LATE."

GOLOVANEVSKAYA DISTRICT. From the Comintern commune, on the basis of dissatisfaction with the results of the economic year, mass unorganized otkhodnichestvo is observed. Of the 177 farms in the commune, 152 people went to work, and 25 farms went to work in full force,

giving up the land.

NEMIROVSKY DISTRICT. In the village of Krasnenkoe, there is mass unorganized otkhodnichestvo among collective farmers. Over the past 11/2 months, more than 200 people have left the collective farm. Unorganized otkhodnichestvo is also developed in other villages of the region.

ZAPORIZHIA DISTRICT. In the artel them. K. Marx, there is a massive unorganized otkhodnichestvo for the Dnieper system and factories in Zaporozhye. Otkhodniks say: "THE WHO WORK AT THE PLANT HAS EVERYTHING ENOUGH, BUT IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO LIVE IN AN ARTEL. IT IS BETTER TO BE A WORKER THAN TO WORK IN AGRICULTURE."

INVENTORY

Throughout 1931 there was a significant increase in the agricultural inventory of collective farms. Of the 300 collective farms, 164 have an increase in inventory by 10,796 units.

<u>Acquired agricultural equipment by</u>	
type	295
Zhneek	895 Sheaf
Harvester.....	14
Plows	2.161
Engines	41
Harrows	2.137
Bookers.....	741
Harvester	1
Trucks	2
Planters	710
Mechanical threshers	39 Horse
threshers	47
Treyers	29
Mowers	51 Silo and
straw cutter[ok]...	127
Plowers	35
Sortings	13
Wagons.. ..	3.082

The increase in inventory was mainly due to its socialization by a mass of collective farmers, as well as the purchase of it collective farms in general.

To a large extent, the depreciation of inventory is due to its careless storage, untimely repairs, negligence and mismanagement. The facts of leaving inventory for the whole winter in the open air in the steppe are noted. The boards of these collective farms did not single out the persons responsible for the condition and safety of the inventory;

Despite the proximity of spring sowing, the need for urgent repairs to equipment did not attract the attention of the collective farm management. By the time of the survey, out of 300 in 60 collective farms, the repair of inventory had not yet begun at all.

SLOBODZEYSKY DISTRICT (AMSSR). In the Slobodzeyia collective farm "Red Partizan" there is no accounting of agricultural equipment, all the machines are scattered around the yard, break down and deteriorate. Cases of using a part of the inventory (fuel) for fuel have been established. During the past year, due to negligence, 20 plows were rendered unusable.

GRIGORIOPOLSKY DISTRICT (AMSSR). In the national German collective farm "Sotsformarsh" part of the agricultural machinery was left in the open air. There are 3 locomobiles in the yard of the collective farm administration, which were not cleaned after work, the iron parts rust, many valuable items were stolen. In this state, there are 5 locomobiles with locomobile headsets, left in the yards of collective farmers.

GOLOVANEVSKAYA DISTRICT. In the Zhuravlinskaya commune "Chervoniy Zhovten", agricultural implements have been left in the open since autumn, and due to this, they deteriorate. For this reason, part of the agricultural machinery is unfit for work and requires major repairs.

ODESSA DISTRICT. In the Gnilyakovsky collective farm. STEEL ON agricultural implements is stored criminally mismanaged. Cars are scattered in various places, there is no supervision for them. Some of the cars still remain in the steppe. Inventory repair has not started.

The condition of the collective-farm convoy in most of the surveyed collective farms is unsatisfactory. The size of its depreciation and the need for repairs are characterized by the following figures: Of the 300

collective farms in 71, more than 50% of the wagon train needs repair, and in 66 collective farms 2,991 units are in need of capital and current repairs, which is about 50% of the total. In addition, on 15 collective farms there is a decrease in the wagon train by 339 units. The repair of the

convoy is extremely slow, delaying due to the lack of coal, repair materials and craftsmen, as well as due to the negligence of the collective farms.

CHUBAREVSKY DISTRICT. At the Gulyai-Polye collective farm Dobrazgoda, the condition of the convoy is such that it is much less prepared for the upcoming work at the present time than

at the same time last year. So, on 1/1–31, 96 wagons were repaired for 174, and on 1/1–32, out of 180 pieces, only 51 were fit for work.

TROYANOVSKY DISTRICT. In the Troyanovsky Kolos collective farm, the condition of the convoy is extremely poor. Almost all wagons require major repairs. The repair has not been committed yet. At the present time, the current work on the collective farm is delayed, since there is not a single serviceable wagon.

SELIDOVSKY DISTRICT. On the collective farm "Red Partisan" the existing wagons almost completely fell into disrepair, the harness was badly worn out and of little use. The Board does not take any measures to put the convoy in order. According to the books of the collective farm, 800 rubles were spent on the repair of the convoy, but in fact no repairs were started.

N[OVGOROD] SEVERSKY DISTRICT. On the Svoi Trud collective farm (the village of Pokrovka), the convoy always stands in the yard in an open area and is damaged. Currently, 60 wagons require major repairs. 19 wagons were out of order. It was not a crime to repair the convoy for the reason that the blacksmiths and the mechanic of the repair shop, without the knowledge of the board, went to work. The raising

of the question of the use of horses for the personal needs of collective farmers deserves attention. Precisely set
There are no specific norms and procedures for the use of horses on collective farms. In most cases horses for personal travel are presented at the discretion of the individual board members. Everywhere in the collective farms there are conflicts between the management and collective farmers on the basis of abnormalities, protectionism and unreasonable refusals to present horses for personal trips, which causes criticism and underestimation.

volition on the part of the collective farmers.

In addition, in a number of districts it was noted that the failure to provide draft power for the personal needs of collective farmers affected the narrowing of the markets, since collective farmers do not have the opportunity to export their products to the market from the non-socialized part of the property.

YAGOTINSKY DISTRICT. In the Sotnikovsky collective farm. LE NINA collective farmers horses for individual use

nia is not systematically received. Horses are usually used by those who stand closer to the members of the board. There were cases when individual collective farmers turned to the board 5 or more times with a request to provide a horse, but received refusal.

A similar situation in the Zhuravsky collective farm. SHEV CHENKO.

KAHOVSKY DISTRICT. The board of the artel "British Nezamozhnik" does not give horses to collective farmers for personal use, which causes a number of discontent.

BEREZOVSKY DISTRICT. In M[alo] Oleksandrovskaya Arte or "Chervona Ukraine", the existing procedure for providing horses to collective farmers for personal needs causes a lot of dissatisfaction on their part. According to the resolution of the board, each collective farmer has the right to take a horse to travel 200 km a year for free and over 10 kopecks. per kilometer. However, in practice there are frequent cases when collective farmers are denied the provision of a horse.

N[OVO]MIRGORODSKY DISTRICT. In the Panchevskaya Artel "Chervone Selo" collective farmers do not always receive horses for personal needs. This causes a number of grievances that are bogged down with dissatisfaction with labor conscription: "Rural workers ride around on our horses, and we, despite the fact that we pay, do not receive a horse we have rights."

KRIVOROZH DISTRICT. In the Sofievsko-Gaikovsky collective farm "Kraina Rad" abnormalities are observed in the order of using horses by collective farmers for personal needs. Travel records are not kept. Collective farmers take horses without control and when they need it, which often affects the day-to-day work of the collective farm.

MANAGEMENT OF THE RAYKOZKOZSOYUZOV

A number of serious shortcomings in the work of the lower levels of the collective farm system are largely the result of poor leadership on the part of district organizations, especially

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Raykolkhozsoyuz. Some of the MTSs also suffered from serious deficiencies in terms of management.

This is quite clearly confirmed by the figures given below, obtained as a result of the study of this issue in the field. Thus, out of 210 collective farms studied in 100 districts, poor management by the Rai collective farm unions and some MTSs was noted in 120 collective farms in 65 districts. At what:

	From RKS side	From MTS side
There was no live connection, practical guidance and help	45 coll.	12 coll.
Irregular and insufficient live communication, accompanying waiting for instructions only for individual issues Formal	26 "	6 "
visits of representatives, which amounted to collecting various information and figures	35 "	9 "
Insufficient and unspecific written guidance	36 "	5 "

A number of District Kolkhozsoyuzes and individual MTS practically do not manage the network of collective farms they serve; live communication, which would be accompanied by concrete instructions and practical assistance to the collective farms, is absent, at best it is irregular and completely inadequate.

sufficient.

IN [UPPER] DNEPROVSKY DISTRICT. To the artel "Red Partisan" for 3 months
from the Raykolkhozsoyuz
no one came.

KRIVOROZH DISTRICT. Only one instructor from the MTS came to the collective farm "Kraina Rad" for the whole year. There was no live connection with the Raykolkhozsoyuz at all.

TULCHINSKY DISTRICT. Board of the collective farm. BLUE HERA complains about the lack of any practical help from the district organizations. The Raykolkhoz Union directs the work of the collective farm only by sending directives. If there were visits of instructors and agronomists, they were random. VINNITSKY DISTRICT. To the collective farm Fabricius, during the

year, the District Kolkhoz Union sent 2 instructors. Since the end of the harvesting campaign, none of the representatives of the district organizations

came.

PESCHANSKY DISTRICT. To the collective farm COSSIOR for the year one RKS instructor and one MTS agronomist came.

GRUSHKOVSKY DISTRICT. Throughout the year [in] the collective farm. Kotovsky none of the representatives of the District Kolkhozsoyuz came. Some regional organizations sent their representatives to the collective farm, but these visits were related to ongoing campaigns.

KREMENCHUGSKY DISTRICT. The board of the artel "Peremoga" notes that from the side of the district organizations live leadership in is absent, although the board has repeatedly asked for practical assistance on a number of very serious issues.

GOLOVANEVSKAYA DISTRICT. Throughout the year, in the agricultural co] / x [economic] artel named after. Kossior, none of the representatives of the district organizations, in particular the RCC, came.

CHUGUEVSKY DISTRICT. The board of artel them. Petrovsky, back in April, at a general meeting of collective farmers raised the question of the lack of leadership from the RKS. At the same time, a decision was made to ask the District Kolkhoz Union to send an instructor to resolve a number of issues, however, until recently, no one from the district had come.

The inconsistency in the work of the regional organizations, especially between the Raykolkhozsoyuz and the MTS, leads to inconsistencies in the directives given to the collective farms on the same questions. As a result, some collective farms significantly delayed the conduct of a particular campaign in anticipation of precise settings.

KOLLAROVSKY DISTRICT. RKS offered artels to them. STALIN to sow winter wheat on an area of 860 hectares and rye on 97 hectares. Following this, the Raizem Department sent its plan, according to which the sowing of winter wheat should be carried out on an area of 842 hectares, and rye on 110 hectares. Some time later, the RZO sent another plan, in which these figures increased by an additional 12 hectares. The board of the collective farm, not having a precise plan, dragged out the preparatory work. Many District Kolkhoz

Unions failed to cope with practical guidance in the field of accounting and organization of labor in the field. Of the 200 collective farms, 91 did

not receive any practical assistance from the District Kolkhoz Union, and 40 collective farms received very weak assistance, which did not give a real effect in terms of improving accounting and labor organization.

Repeated appeals from a number of collective farms for clarification and assistance remained unanswered. Available facts testify to the presence of "tour performance" on the part of the RKS instructor staff. The instructors, leaving the field, gave directives of approximately the following nature: "CORRECT THE EXISTING DEFECTS IN THE ORGANIZATION OF LABOR", but no specific measures in this direction are taken and specific ways to correct the shortcomings were not indicated.

STALIN DISTRICT. On the collective farm "Red Army" accounting and organization of labor are delivered unsatisfactorily. This work needs live guidance and practical assistance from the RCC. However, the latter does not provide it. In 1931, an accountant instructor came from the RKS only 2 times, who limited himself to making a copy of the production plan forms and, without giving any instructions, left. When the kolkhoz administration turned to RADION for help, the latter replied: "I WOULD MAKE A PLAN FOR YOU AND A HELP HALL IF YOU PAY ME 100 rubles. IN THE MONTH THEY WERE PAYING FOR THE APARTMENT AND THE TABLE." On January 1-1932, the board decided to transfer the brigades to self-employment

and, not knowing how to practically carry it out, turned to the RKS for help. To this the chairman of the Raykolkhozsoyuz replied: "YOU WILL WORK THIS QUESTION YOURSELF THERE". For help in this work, the board also turned to its boss, mine No. 11, but they did not receive any help from there either.

KOLLAROVSKY DISTRICT. Accounting for the collective farms of the district and the organization of labor are badly placed, due to the lack of actual leadership on the part of the CSWs. The directive of the Ukrkolkhozsentr of September 17–31 on an urgent order for collective farms for 1932 of balance books and everything necessary for setting up records was lost in the District Kolkhozsoyuz and was only accidentally discovered in January 1932. At the same time, a statement about the required number of books was completed and sent to the Ukrkolkhozsentr, at a time when already from 1/1 the collective farms were supposed to start accounting for new books.

GRUSHKOVSKY DISTRICT. In the collective farm "Chervona Zirka" for 1931, accounting and organization of labor were very poorly set up. Paradise collective farm union did not provide practical assistance. For the whole year, 2 instructors came to the collective farm. One of them, after staying at the collective farm for 3 hours, talked about the state of accounting and said: "THE EXISTING DEFECTS IN LABOR ORGANIZATION SHOULD BE CORRECTED." This was the extent of his leadership.

The instructor who arrived for the second time said only that the collective farm "NEEDS TO START WORK REGISTRATION OF LABOR IN ORDER TO GO TO piece work." BELYAEVSKY DISTRICT. The

Raykolkhozsoyuz does not enjoy authority among the boards of collective farms. The government officials say: "WE DO NOT HAVE A RAYKOLHOZSOYUZ, WE DON'T FEEL IT IN ANYTHING." The CSW did not provide practical assistance in setting up accounting and organizing work. In addition to sending out the directive of the center, the RCC did nothing. There is no unified system of accounting and labor rates in the region. The collective farm "LENPUT" has a 5-digit grid, the collective farm "Krasny Luch" has a 7-digit grid, the collective farm "Red Lighthouses" has only a hard labor, i.e., actually

equalization.

Production plans and output norms are arbitrary. Plans are drawn up clumsily, without taking into account and knowledge of the collective farms. As a result, the RKS compromised himself with the plans taught to the collective farms. So, in the collective farm "Chervony rebel" according to the plan of the RKS, the cost of 27,000 workdays was projected, and the implementation is equal to 65,000 workdays. 141,000 labor days were planned for the Seleshnye Mayaki collective farm, and 157,000 were worked out. A number of collective farms performed 25% less than the projected number of workdays.

The work on introducing and implementing the slogans of struggle for the plan, for the fulfillment of norms and the quality of work was not carried out at all by the RCC. MTS did not render any help either.

GOLOVANEVSKAYA DISTRICT. In the commune "Chervoniy Zhovten" the CSW did not provide practical assistance in setting up records and organizing labor. During the summer of 1931, instructors from the Kolkhozsoyuz came to the commune several times, who summoned the chairman of the board, asked him about how much was sown, how much was planted, how much grain was harvested, how much was threshed, etc., but they did not give any instructions.

The management of the RKS in the distribution of the results of the economic year is poorly organized, 50% of the surveyed collective farms carried out this work without the practical help and live leadership of the RKS.

GENERAL STATE OF COLLECTIVIZATION

Based on materials taken from a sample of 171 collective farms in various economic sectors of Ukraine, the growth of collectivization in 1931 is determined by the following figures: The influx of

individual farms during the year took place in 153 collective farms out of a total of 171. A total of 13,346 farms entered, which, in their social

property status is divided into:

Laborers - 399
 Bednyatskys - 6.436
 Serednyatsky - 5.780
 Kulaksky - 146 Other
 (serving [baby] and working [them]) - 585

In certain economic sectors, the growth of collective farms, subjected to study, is determined by the following figures:

	In total, how many In	Indiscriminately, on average, farms per	
	collective farm	collective farms	
Steppe	5.386	68	79
Right bank Left	4.881	41	119
bank	3.079	44	70
TOTAL	13.346	153	87

Exits from collective farms were generally quite insignificant, although they covered 67 collective farms out of 171. Only in 13 collective farms the number of farms that left during the year reached an average of 40, while in the rest of the collective farms

they were counted in units.

In total, 1,302 farms dropped out of 67 collective farms, of which:

Batratsky - 61
 Poor - 527
 Serednyatsky - 619 Kulak
 - 4 Other (official) - 91

The reasons for leaving the collective farms were:

Dissatisfaction with the cost of a workday .. - 620 households Poor supply of manufactured goods - 280 Mismanagement by boards .. - 201 Poor nutrition - 120 Contortions on the part of the leadership - 32 Clamp of self-criticism - 31 Criminal actions of the rulers - 18

In addition, in the order of self-cleansing of collective farms from persons who undermined labor discipline, or generally corrupted collective farms by their activities, 925⁴ farms were excluded from 112 collective farms, of which 547 are middle peasants, 377 poor peasants, 10 laborers.

Specific reasons for exclusion from collective farms strata socially close to us are as follows:

	Middle[nyaks]	Poor [yaks]	Farm laborers	TOTAL
Systematic solution of labor discipline	234	292	5	531
Expansion work (agitation against collectivization, fulfillment of obligations, disruption of work, etc.)	113	9	-	122
Various crimes	64	31	4	99

⁴ Corrected in black ink to "924".

Table continuation

	Middle[nyaks]	Poor [yaks]	Farm laborers	TOTAL
Sheltering grain and profiteering from it	69	13	-	82
Squandering collective farm property	54	15	-	69
Systematic drunkenness	8		1	16
Hooliganism	8	7	-	15
TOTAL	547	10 377	10	934

Thus, one of the main reasons for the exclusion from the collective farms of the poor and middle peasants was the systematic violation of labor discipline, which accounted for 57% of the total number of those excluded, and this is especially pronounced in relation to the poor peasants, of which 292 were excluded from the total number of 377, which is 78 %.

In a number of cases, on the part of some part of the farms that joined the collective farms, mostly middle peasants, it was noted that their property was squandered by selling agricultural implements and livestock, slaughtering livestock, or exchanging it for a worse one.

Of the 200 collective farms we studied, this phenomenon place in 82 collective farms.

PECHENEZH DISTRICT. Of the 240 farms that joined the agricultural artel "Selyanin" in 1931, 104 squandered their property. Among them, 65% are middle peasants. So, for example, the middle peasant SHEVCHENKO, before joining the collective farm, had 2 oxen, 1 horse and various implements, all this was sold to them. The middle peasant LEVCHENKO had a pair of oxen, a cow and a horse, by the time he joined the collective farm he had sold the oxen and the cow.

ORATOVSKY DISTRICT. Before joining the Bolshevik collective farm, up to 30% of predominantly middle-class prosperous households squandered their property, however, the latter were not accepted into the collective farm until they deposited money in the amount of proceeds from the sale of property subject to socialization. Because of this, out of 67 households, 35 contributed money or acquired new property, instead of the sold one, which was socialized; the remaining 32 farms remained outside the collective farm.

ZAPORIZHIA DISTRICT. Of those who joined the collective farm. STA LINA in 1931, 388 farms partially squandered the property of 35 farms, of which 22 were middle peasants and 13 poor peasants.

VINNITSKY DISTRICT. 25% of those who joined the collective farm. The fabricator farms squandered their property by selling mainly horses and cows. By a resolution of the board, the latter were forced to contribute to the collective farm the money received from the sale of property. A small part that refused to do so was expelled from the collective farm.

The relationship between the leadership of the village councils and collective farms in 42 villages, out of the 200 villages worked out, is not normal. In a number of cases, there is a certain isolation of the village soviets, which did not take part in the work of the collective farms at all. A whole number of village councils stand aloof from the social and economic life of the collective farms, do not hear their reports, do not allocate their representatives to meetings of the collective farms, and do not assist them in their work.

TULCHINSKY DISTRICT. Until recently, the Nesterovsky Village Council has not established relations with the collective farm named after V.I. BLUCHER in the sense of practical assistance in the process of carrying out economic and political campaigns. The village council also never heard the report of the collective farm. There are no industrial relations, as well as organizational communication, due to which there was no mutually complementary assistance during the period of preparation for complex production work, and there is also inaction on the part of the village council in resolving the aggravated relations between collective farmers and individual farmers.

K[ARL]LIBKNEKHTOVSKY DISTRICT. Relationships between the village soviet and the "Gift of October" artel are unsatisfactory. From the side of the latter there is no leadership of this artel, not a single report of the collective farm was heard in the village council. Despite the presence of a number of shortcomings in the artel,

the village council does not react to this and does not provide assistance for them elimination.

GOLOVANEVSKAYA DISTRICT. The Krutyansky village council did not establish relations with the collective farm. For the whole year before

tel] of the village council visited the collective farm only once. Repeated requests from the kolkhoz management to send a representative of the village soviet to participate in the meetings were unsuccessful. The village council does not render any practical assistance to the collective farm. During a breakthrough in the beet harvesting campaign, the village council refused to provide assistance, in particular, it did not mobilize supplies and labor. At the same time, such facts were registered when

The leadership of the village soviet shows excessive administration, invading the economic functions of the boards of collective farms, actually replacing the latter. Such actions are created unhealthy relations between village councils and rights collective farm laziness.

YAGOTINSKY DISTRICT. The relationship of the Zhuravsky village council with the collective farm. Shevchenko abnormal. Often the chairman of the village council interferes in the functions of the board of the collective farm, for example, he began large-scale construction on the collective farm without the consent of the board and in contradiction with the decision of the general meeting of collective farmers not to start this construction in 1931.

SINELNIKOVSKY R[AYO]N. There is no link in the work between the board of the collective farm and the Slavgorod village council. Often the village council directly carries out activities on the collective farm without the participation of the board in this. So, for example, the chairman [chairman] of the village council allowed the members of the artel to take stems into the steppe sunflower for fuel, while the board scheduled use them for grinding into potash.

GRUSHKOVSKY DISTRICT. Relations between the Kameno Brodsky village council and the local collective farm are extremely strained. The chairman of the village council, not taking into account the possibilities of the collective farm, is mobilizing the draft force, completely leaving aside the individual farmers. When the kolkhoz administration pointed out to the village soviet the excessive mobilization of draft power, which undermined the economic activity of the kolkhoz, the chairman of the village soviet began to communicate directly with the kolkhoz grooms, ordering them to supply wagons. There was also such a fact when the chairman [chairman] of the village council arrested the chairman [chairman] of the collective farm, drawing up an incorrect act stating that

the collective farm, allegedly having free draft power, refused to begin to give carts.

VOLCHANSKY DISTRICT. The chairman [chairman] of the Karachansky village council, being more energetic and businesslike than the chairman [chairman] of the artel, is trying to replace the latter, giving orders within the competence of the board, in particular, this took place when issuing grain advances. Some of the orders of the chairman [of the] village soviet were canceled by the chairman [of the] collective farm, and in such cases, the collective farmers, dissatisfied with the order of the latter, complained to the chairman [of the] village council and vice versa. At general meetings, speeches by representatives of the village council and the collective farm were noted with sharp attacks on one against the other, which led to

to mutual discrediting and undermining of authority.

Along with this, in some cases, the management of collective farms ignores the orders of the village councils. This is especially harsh is detected in those places where the heads of village councils do not authoritative.

IN [ELIKO] ALEKSANDROVSKY DISTRICT. Chairman [chairman] artel them. Tsuryupa ignores the orders of the village council, thus creating an unhealthy relationship. For example, when a Komsomol brigade arrived in the village and it was necessary to place it, the chairman of the village council turned to the collective farm for action. To this, the chairman of the collective farm declared that he had not called the brigade and would not render any assistance, that this was only the business of the village council. As a result, great disputes ensued between the village council and the collective farm.

The chairman of the artel "The Way to the Commune", without complying with the decisions of the village council, everywhere discredits the chairman. For the latter, proving that he does not meet his purpose and cannot resolve issues related to the economic activity of the collective farm. This attitude leads to

that some business orders of the village council by the collective farm did not are performed.

KAMENSKY DISTRICT. The chairman[of] the commune "Chervoniy Siyach", he is also the secretary of the party cell, refuses to carry out certain orders of the village council, declaring: "I know more than others, and I see for myself what needs to be done."

Repeated proposals of the village council on the report of the commune at the presidium met with a refusal from the chairman, stating

We believe that the commune's report to the village soviet is superfluous.

PECHENEZH DISTRICT. The board of the collective farm systematically disobeys the orders of the Martovsky village council. This was especially observed during the period of the harvesting campaign, when the village council outlined the timing of this campaign. Characteristic is the statement of the chairman [of the] arte: "We ourselves know that

need to be done, since we are masters in our collective farm and in our the village council has no right to interfere." Unhealthy relationships

between the poor and the middle

nyaks - members of the collective farm were noted in a number of places.

In a number of collective farms, the presence of a prosperous middle peasant element on the boards and in administrative and economic positions leads to the creation of better conditions for the middle peasants of the collective farms by violating the interests of the poor, which is especially evident in the question of sending them to work. In many cases, the very fact that only the wealthy and middle peasants occupy leadership positions causes dissatisfaction among the poor, who in some cases show

tendencies to organize their own collective farm.

CHIGIRINSKY DISTRICT. In the "Hammer and Sickle" collective farm, the management and administrative posts are exclusively middle peasants who suppress the poor peasants. In the distribution of advances and commodities, the poor are placed in worse conditions. The same is true when sending to work. On this basis, the poor express great dissatisfaction, declaring: "The poor are driven to the worst jobs, boots are given only to the middle peasants, although we work no worse than they do. We still go barefoot and naked. We need to change the government or leave the collective farm."

BEREZOVSKY DISTRICT. On the Nové Zhittya collective farm, there is an antagonism between the poor and the middle peasants on the basis of the fact that the latter occupy all leadership positions. The poor say: "Those who still have cows, pigs and good property command us, and we obey them. We have won freedom, and we are still commanded by the accurate."

ORZHITSKY DISTRICT. On the collective farm Shevchenko, where the middle peasants are the brigadiers, and the majority of the wealthy are on the board, one can feel the oppression of the poor, whose interests are systematically bypassed. On this basis, antagonism is developed. The poor say that they "do not want to stay on the collective farm, where they are pushed around by the middle peasants.

The facts of suppression of the middle peasants took place in some collective farms, where the leadership is carried out by the poor. Yes, for example measures:

PROSKUROVSKY DISTRICT. The board of the collective farm in the village of Kizilentsy consists of poor peasants and farm laborers. Despite a significant middle peasant stratum, the middle peasants have been removed from leadership. In everyday work, one can feel the clamping down of the middle peasants. On this basis, the latter express dissatisfaction, declaring: "The hungry people rule us, although they cannot work. Their management of the collective farm will lead to death. They don't contribute anything to the collective farm, but they enjoy more rights than we do."

IN [UPPER] DNEPROVSKY DISTRICT. The board of the artel "Red Partisan", consisting of the poor, is pursuing a line directed against the middle peasants. Only the poor are put on permanent jobs. Many middle peasants have not been given bread in proportion to the workdays they have worked. They are sent to work in the second turn. Only the middle peasants of the collective farmers were searched several times in order to reveal hidden grain. On this basis, there is a great antagonism between the middle peasants and the poor peasants.

NIKOPOLSKY DISTRICT. On the collective farm of the Pokrovsky Selsoviet, where the board consists predominantly of the poor peasants, one can feel the oppression of the middle peasants. This was especially sharply revealed during the distribution of the "third decisive" loan, when the middle peasants were offered to take bonds in amounts several times greater than the subscription of the poor. In this regard, the middle peasants declared: "How long will you oppress us? We are equal on the collective farm." On this basis, among the middle peasants tendencies to go into production are intensifying.

Clogging of boards and counting apparatus
kulak and anti-Soviet element, despite
ongoing purges of collective farms continues to take place in many
collective farms.

Of the 200 collective farms subjected to inspection, weediness of the management staff was revealed in 59 collective farms, which

Paradise is defined by the following data:

	Chairman[s] of the board[s] 9	Members board 32	Counting technical apparatus[a] 5	TOTAL
Fists				46
Politbandits White	3	12	1	16
officers Petliurists	2	6	2	10
Merchants	2	8	2	12
Policemen	1	6	1	8
and guards Former active	-	4	1	5
churchmen Criminals	2	1	2	5
	-	2	1	3
TOTAL	19	71	15	105

Thus, almost half of the clogging element falls on kulaks who crawled into the board of the collective farm.

PROSKUROVSKY DISTRICT. Board of the collective farm. "10th Anniversary of October" is littered with Petliurists. So, the chairman of the collective farm, OLEYNIK, served voluntarily with Petliura, 2 members of the board, formerly kulaks, also served with Petliura.

The Board of the collective farm "Pchel'nik" consists of 3 former Petlyurovers. The chairman of the board is a former sectarian dukhobor.

KREMENCHUGSKY DISTRICT. The chairman of the collective farm "Peremoga" - a kulak, was a member of the union of grain growers of the owners. 2 board members served in the white army.

Staying in the leading work of this element affects the political state and practical activity.
collective farms.

A number of facts have been recorded when kulaks and other anti-Soviet elements, being on the boards of collective farms, carried out corruptive work within them, deliberately allowing mismanagement of business, squandering collective farm property, undermining labor discipline, etc.

VOLCHANSKY DISTRICT. A member of the board of the collective farm "Chervoniy Rukh" LESOVOY, a former expert, despite the great shortage of building material, gave the order to burn the kulak buildings in the kitchen and in the brick factory. The squandering of timber led to the disruption of the construction of a dairy farm. During the construction of one cowshed, LESOVOY put his relatives and friends to work, calculating their salary at 4-5 rubles a day for 10 hours of work. Thus, instead of the planned 675 workdays, 1,500 workdays were expended on the construction of the barn.

M[ALO]DEVITSKY DISTRICT. On the collective farm "October" the board, consisting of a kulak and anti-Soviet element, carried out work aimed at the collapse of the collective farm economy. So, concentrated feed was deliberately squandered in the fall, which subsequently led to the depletion of livestock and partial death, which was also facilitated by mismanagement of livestock. A[rural]/x[household] inventory fell into disrepair due to poor supervision. During the harvesting campaign, the management mismanaged the labor forces, as a result of which the harvesting of a pood of grain cost 2 labor day.

SVATOVSKY DISTRICT. The chairman of the artel, kulak TA RANUKHA, is working towards the collapse of the collective farm. So, for example, as a result of his order, 3,000 poods of potatoes and 1,500 poods of beet buried in pits near the water completely rotted away. A number of ugly phenomena, which TARANUKHA is aware of, do not get rid of and lead to the development of anti-collective farm sentiments among some part of the collective farmers. Despite the fact that 1,059 kulak farms were excluded from 200 collective farms of 112 in the course of the purge, the infestation of the collective farm mass with kulak and anti

the Soviet element continues to take place.

According to the same data of a selective study of 200 collective farms, an undesirable element was detected in 101 collective farms in the amount of 1.158

people, of which: Kulakov
- 426 Petliurists - 232

Politbandits - 186
 Merchants - 102
 Policemen, guards and police[them].. .. - 61 White
 officers - 49 Active
 churchmen[s] - 35
 criminals - 17

ORATOVSKY DISTRICT. There are 36 Petliurists, 12 kulaks and 6 active churchmen on the Bolshevik collective farm. The board, consisting of kulaks and Petliurists, contributed to the penetration of the above-mentioned persons into the collective farm, and in every possible way covers them.

VINNITSKY DISTRICT. On the Trudovik collective farm there are 2 hetmans, 4 kulaks, 9 Petliurists, 2 police officers and 3 activists. churchmen.

SINELNIKOVSKY DISTRICT. On the collective farm The "Comintern" consists of up to 30 kulaks, and many of them in the past had 80-100 des[yatinas] of land.

ZAPORIZHIA DISTRICT. Collective-farm mass artel them. STALIN is littered with such an element: Makhnovists - 90, kulaks - 6, churchmen - 3, white officers - 4, serving in the hetman's varta - 2, police officers - 4.

PROSKUROVSKY DISTRICT. On the collective farm Oruzhichansk there are up to 50 former Petliurists, 5 kulaks and 10 guards, policemen and policemen. Many of them are disenfranchised. The penetration of this element into the collective farm is facilitated the board of the collective farm, consisting of kulaks and Petliurists, was in power.

NOVOPRAZHSK DISTRICT. Kolkhoz im. Frunze is littered with kulak elements and religious people. There are 39 kulaks and 25 sectarian Baptists on this collective farm. It should be noted that 12 dispossessed kulaks work on the collective farm, who are officially excluded from the collective farm, but in fact continue to enjoy all the rights of a collective farmer, have in their hands work books, receive advances, etc. The practical activity of the kulak and anti-Soviet element that penetrated the collective farm in a number of places was aimed at disintegrating them from within, by conducting counter-revolutionary agitation, mainly directed against the collective

electivization and current economic and political campaigns, inciting antagonism within the collective farms between the poor and the middle peasants, intimidating the former with an imminent change of power and reprisals. Along with this, the kulaks counteracted measures related to the organizational and economic military strengthening of collective farms.

In a number of cases, the kulak and anti-Soviet element for the systematic and planned carrying out of this work is organizationally formalized, creating groups within the collective farms. rovki.

Here are some of them:

IN[ERKHNE]DNEPROVSKY DISTRICT. In the artel "Red Partisan" there was a kulak group, which included well-to-do middle peasants. The group consisted of up to 30 people. Along with the conduct of counter-revolutionary agitation, the members of the group undermined discipline among the collective farmers. During field work, they, without leaving

in the field, they called for the same collective farmers, they also carried out intimidation of the collective farmers with an imminent war, a change of power and reprisals against the collective farmers.

VINNITSKY DISTRICT. On the collective farm Fabricius, there was a group of 5 people, which included 3 kulaks and 2 Petliurists. The latter repeatedly spoke at meetings with sharp attacks on the authorities, calling on the collective farmers to leave the collective farm.

ILYINETSKY DISTRICT. On the collective farm "October" there is a group of kulaks, political bandits and Petliurists, carrying out work aimed at the collapse of the collective farm. Members of the grouping work on some collective farmers, inciting them to demand distribution of all the grain, not to go to work, etc. They often speak at meetings sharply criticizing the measures taken by the authorities. In some groups of collective farmers, they carry out agitation, which boils down to the fact that the authorities are mocking the collective farmers, therefore it is necessary to abandon the collective farm. MELITOPOLSKY DISTRICT. On the collective farm "Promin kulturi" there is a

kulak group, numbering up to 10 people, which, in addition to kulaks, includes a [nti] / s [soviet]

element. During the grain procurement period, the group tried to organize a women's bagpipe. On the part of the participants notes all anti-kolkhoz agitation.

The facts of wrecking were revealed in 19 collective farms out of 200.

SAKHNOVSHCHANSKY DISTRICT. On the Iskra Kommunizma collective farm, during the harvesting campaign, the fist IVASHCHENKO, who is on the collective farm, deliberately spoiled 4 mower.

VOLCHANSKY DISTRICT. On the collective farm "October Revolution" the engine was deliberately damaged by a member of the collective farm by the fist BONDARENKO, the former owner of this engine body.

K[ARL]LIBKNEKHTOVSKY DISTRICT. Fist - a member of the collective farm. Max GOELZ - SCHMALTZ persuaded the tractor driver and, together with him, damaged individual parts of the tractor. As a result, during the height of threshing, the tractor broke down, which disrupted the work.

SINELNIKOVSKY DISTRICT. Member of the collective farm "Komintern" - the fist VYSOTSKY with a hammer broke some parts of the oil engine, which became unusable.

IN [ELIKO] ALEKSANDROVSKY DISTRICT. In the artel "Ne Zamozhnik", a member of the collective farm, the kulak KIRICHENKO, littered the varietal barley. As a result, sowing was carried out with unsuitable barley. For this reason, the Raykolkhozsoyuz rejected 164 hectares of crops area.

In addition, the activities of the kulak and counterrevolutionary elements followed the line of active manifestations in the form terror and the release of anti-Soviet leaflets.

During 4 months (October-January), 229 terrorist manifestations on the basis of collectivization were recorded. Of these, 65 terrorist attacks fall on a collective farm asset and 164 - on arson of collective farm property.

The figures cited show that the main manifestations of the kulaks and counter-revolutionary elements were directed against the collective farms as a whole, to undermine their economic power.

During the same period, the appearance of 19 leaflets anti-collective farm character. Here are the most characteristic:

In with. Korobchino N[ovo] Mirgorodsky district on 1/XII-31, two copies of a leaflet were found on the street with the following content:

"Dear brothers. 14 years of Soviet independence and serfdom. Armed with power land from us, which is covered with blood, and took away the life of a person and turned everyone into slavery by force of arms... They know well that hungry people will rise up, take scythes and levers and drive the damned out of Ukraine. Be ready at any time. Long live singles! We wish you success in your liberation."

(Translated from Ukrainian).

In with. Naked Olevsky district in the last days of November leaflet found:

"We want truth in the world, we want freedom, but today we are chained in iron chains, we want to break the chains and shackles, to rescue our fathers, our sisters, our brothers, our friends, our children from the chains, we want to be free people. There is no Soviet power now, it is the power of the landowners, the capitalist power, the power of wreckers. Down with the landlords, down with the capitalists. They force the poor to join the collective farm, and if they do not want to, they are now being sent to distant Siberia. The poor peasant is in such grief that he is now saying - "how to go to war against the Soviet power."

The number of collective farm assets in 128 collective farms taken for holding is 4,859 people. According to the social sign, the asset is divided into:

Poor people	3.417	or 70.3%	of „middle
people	1.292	26.6%	„
Batrakov	116	2.4%	0.1%„
Fists.....	4		„
Employees and workers].....	30	0.6%	

In this number:

Members and candidates of the CP (b) U	- 879	or
18% Members of the Komsomol	- 773	
8.6% Women	- 420	15.9%

The work of creating and educating cadres of collective-farm activists has not been carried out satisfactorily. In 50% of the collective farms we have studied, there is absolutely no work to unite the collective farm activists, raise their political level, and master the tasks facing them.

VOLCHANSKY DISTRICT. In the village of Vasilievka, local organizations did nothing to create a new asset. Personnel are not trained and assigned to the courses of foremen. Under preparation courses on the collective farm are not organized, despite the fact that among the collective farmers there was a desire to improve their knowledge.

KHARKOV DISTRICT. In the Merefyansk commune "Krasnaya Niva" the activists consist almost exclusively of party members who are in various leading jobs. There are no non-party activists in the commune. No work on the creation of asset personnel is carried out. The party members present in the commune are poorly developed politically, and the party school does not work. SAKHNOVSHCHANSKY DISTRICT. On the collective farm "March 8th" (VDubovye Gryady village) until December 1931, there was no asset as

such. Recently, a poor people's group of 20 people has been organized. Among them are 5 party members, but this group was created formally, no work is being done to educate it.

LUBARSKY DISTRICT. Mikhailovsky collective farm. There are no political circles in ROSHILOV. Party members and Komsomol members attend a party school in a neighboring village, but absolutely no work is done with non-party activists. Most of the activists are extremely poorly oriented in political and agricultural campaigns.

VASILYEVSKY DISTRICT. Vasilyevsky collective farm named after On May 1, the activists consisted of 9 party candidates, 27 Komsomol members and 16 non-party poor people. No one controls the asset leads, a good initiative of individual activists does not find support and direction. Activists are poorly developed politically, nothing is being done to raise their political level.

As a result of this situation, the asset in many collective farms exists only formally, but in fact there is no participation

does not accept collective farms in the direction and direction of the economic and political life.

PONORNITSKY DISTRICT. In the Oryol collective farm "Chervoniy Zhovten" there is virtually no asset. True, there are 47 people in the asset, but they do not carry out any work. The party cell secretary defines an asset as follows: "THE ACTIVE IS, BUT IT IS UNDERGROUND", and for his part does not take any measures to draw the asset into work.

IN [ELIKO] ALEKSANDROVSKY DISTRICT. In the V[eliko] Alexander artel named after. "14th anniversary of the ChKPPU" for 1/ I-31 there was no collective farm asset; at present there are 10 poor collective farmers, of whom 7 are members of the Komsomol and 1 party member, who can be counted as a collective farm asset. However, due to the fact that no educational work is carried out with them, they do not show activity. Part of the

kolkhoz active is littered with a class-alien element and has compromised itself by drunkenness and other misdeeds, thanks to which there is no authority among the kolkhoz masses. enjoys.

PROSKUROVSKY DISTRICT. In the Ruzhichansky collective farm. Stalin's assets include a class-alien element: KIRILUK was arrested for counter-revolutionary work, the sectarian VASILINA and 10 ex-Petliurists. The collective farm asset does not enjoy prestige among the collective farmers. Some poor peasants spoke out: "What an asset is this, which is associated with the kulaks and does not respect our interests. Our poor peasants are living without bread, and former Petliurists, etc., get a lot of bread thanks to their connections with the collective farm administration." BUYAR, who served in the hetman's

varta, is an activist in the Grechansky national Polish collective farm "Success". The activists do not enjoy any authority among the masses of the collective farms, since some of the activists systematically get drunk.

ZHYTOMYR DISTRICT. In the Galievsky collective farm. "January 9th" there is absolutely no collective-farm asset. No work is being done to create an asset. The board is littered with a foreign element. Chairman – Former Member of the Board

a religious community closely connected with the kulaks; the caretaker - a former member of a religious community, was arrested by the GPU for counter[counter]r[revolutionary] activities; accountant ex-pertnik, a former clerk, is deprived of the right to vote. These individuals are closely related and constantly drunk. Rule

nie does not enjoy any prestige among the collective farmers. There have been attempts by board members to clamp down on self-criticism. Some of the poor, who used to take part in the work on agricultural [farming] campaigns, refuse to work in the active. During 1931, on 40 collective farms, join the ranks of the CP (b) U

Lo 353 collective farmers and in the Komsomol - 46 people.

It should be noted that the attraction to the party from the side of the collective farm activists is large, but in many villages the party cells do not take into account this attraction, do not carry out the appropriate work to draw advanced collective farmers into the ranks of the party.

GOLOVANEVSKAYA DISTRICT. There are no party members in the Zhuravlinskaya commune "Chervoniy Zhovten". Back in the spring of 1930, 6 Communards submitted applications to the Troyan kushchevskaya party cell to join the party, but until now these applications have not been examined, and the party cell has not summoned any of the applicants, no one has come to the commune from the cell.

KAMENSKY DISTRICT. In the Revovsky commune "Chervoniy Siyach" among the communards there is a craving for the party, but due to the fact that the secretary of the party cell, he was also the chairman of the commune SHKVARETS, was closely connected with the kulaks, drank with them and was not at all interested in the work of the commune, the communards from joining the party abstained. Member of the board GERICH, one of the founders of the commune, commented on this: "If we had an authoritative cell, not only I, but also other communards would join the party."

GRUSHKOVSKY DISTRICT. On the collective farm Kotovsky (settlement Antonevo Khashchavatsky village council) among the assets there is not a single member of the party. No work is being done to draw people into the party. The party cell that exists in the village soviet does not extend its influence on the collective farm. During the last year, the cell secretary visited the collective farm only 3 times on questions

purges of the collective farm, grain procurements, etc., but did not raise the issue of drawing collective farmers into the party.

IN [ELIKO] ALEKSANDROVSKY DISTRICT. In N [ovo] Arkhangelsk Artel named after. TSURUPA among the collective farmers there is no attraction to the Party, because absolutely no work is being done in this direction. In 1931, the cell did not receive a single application for admission to the party. Only 4 collective farmers were expelled from the party for violating party discipline, negligent attitude to work, etc.

CULTURAL SERVICE

The results of studying the state of cultural and community services for collective farms show that out of 200 collective farms, cultural and educational work is satisfactorily delivered only in 29 collective farms, in 93 the organization of work does not correspond to the tasks assigned to it, and absolutely nothing is being done in this direction in 53 collective farms. The reasons for the unsatisfactory

organization of cultural work in 123 collective farms, in addition to the inactivity of local organizations and the leadership of collective farms, are: collective farms b) Weak qualifications and inconsistency

the purpose of the available	15 c)	"
Lack of premises for the houses of the collective farmer ..		"
30 d) They do not work at all and closed houses		"
collective farmer33	

Among the collective farms mentioned above, 17 are relatives.

Insufficient attention is paid to the radiofication of collective farms. In a number of collective farms, the opportunities available for this are not used, and in 25 collective farms, radio receivers are inactive. due to a malfunction.

KHARKOV DISTRICT. There is no hut-reading room in the Cherkasy-Lozovskaya artel "Chervona Ukraine". The radio is installed in the room of the supply manager, who is constantly drinking and is rarely at work. Thus, the radio is not available for members of the artel. Specially allocated for cultural work people

No. The construction of premises for cultural work is not envisaged. In

with. Duck in the artel them. HMPK khatachalnya almost does not work, as there is no person responsible for cultural work. The radio receiver has been inactive for 3 months. Kinopere engine happens once a month. There are no circles at the reading room.

Dergachev artel named after Petrovsky's cultural enlightenment work is not being done at all. The khatareading room is not visited by anyone. There is a radio installation in the artel, it is installed in the office of the collective farm, so the collective farmers do not use it. The library is not functioning. There are no specially allocated people for carrying out cultural work.

VINNITSKY DISTRICT. In the Maidan-Yuzinsky collective farm named after Jan Fabritius, the cultural service of the collective farm masses is unsatisfactory: work in the "House of the Collectivist" is not organized. Books from the library are not read by anyone, as there is no corresponding work done around this. There are no radio installations, film shifting is rare, few newspapers are subscribed by the collective farmers, there are no cultural workers, apart from teachers, who do not take part in this work.

MIRGOROD DISTRICT. There is no khatyreading room on the Ermakov collective farm "Peremoga", and no cultural enlightenment work is carried out. The kolkhoz office has 30 books on questions of agriculture and current politics, but they are not read or given to anyone.

STAROBELSKY DISTRICT. In the Butovo Artel. K. Liebknecht cultural work is carried out poorly. Hatuchitelium visited exclusively by young people, and adult collective farmers are very rare. Film shift happens irregularly. 42 collective farmers have points of Starobelsky radio broadcasting node, but due to a malfunction of the receiver, the audibility is poor. The head of the khatyreading room, Komsomol member CHEREVATY, treats his duties negligently, is very poorly developed. Due to his negligence, a fire broke out in the khatechitelna, but the latter was quickly liquidated.

The governing apparatus of some collective farms, underestimating the importance of cultural and educational services to the collective household masses, often deliberately slows down the deployment

this work, despite the presence of a broad base and all the opportunities in this direction.

SELIDOVSKY DISTRICT. In the Selidovsky collective farm. BU DAY cultural work is not carried out at all, although all the possibilities for this are available. The cultural commission, resolving the issue of expanding its work, turned to the board to allocate one collective farmer for cultural work, freeing him from the rest of the work on the collective farm. Chairman [Chairman] of the Board REZNICHENKO, not a post having informed the board, he tore up the protocol of the cultural commission on this issue, declaring: "FIRST YOU NEED TO WORK ON THE COLLECTIVE FARM, AND THEN TALK ABOUT CULTURAL WORK." As a result of this attitude of the collective farm management, the robot culture does not unfold. KAMENSKY

DISTRICT. In the Revovsky commune "Chervoniy Siyach", earlier cultural work was delivered satisfactorily, but recently, after SHKVARETS (secretary of the party cell) was appointed chairman of the board, work has fallen sharply, as he alienated the advanced active from himself by administration and drunkenness. In addition, Shkvarets does not release funds for cultural work, spending them on other needs.

After the beet harvest was completed, 400 rubles were spent by order of SHKVAREC. to buy vodka moreover, this money was written out according to the books, as being used for cultural work. The commune subscribes to newspapers and magazines in the amount of 1,309 rubles, but the delivery of literature and newspapers has not been arranged. Newspapers get into the club very late.

The selection of literature in the libraries of individual collective farms is unsatisfactory. This issue is especially acute in the national collective farms, where literature in national languages far from enough.

ZAPORIZHIA DISTRICT. The Kamyshevat house of collecti vista generally works satisfactorily. The big drawback is the lack of a suitable library. The available literature does not meet the needs of readers. There are almost no new books. Of the 750 books in the library, 300 pieces are of the following content: "The sickness of horses in a monotonous state."

KOLLAROVSKY DISTRICT. In the house of the collectivist Field of the Uz National Bulgarian artel named after. Stalin's literature is mostly in Russian. There are very few books in Bulgarian. The collectivist's house is poorly equipped. There is interest in cultural work among collective farmers, but cult work is poorly organized. A number of shortcomings were

noted in the work of nurseries on individual collective farms. When organizing nurseries among the collective farmers, the appropriate work was not carried out, in connection with which there were refusals to bring children to the nursery. This was facilitated in some places by poor care and supervision of children. As a result, part of the nursery was closed.

STAROBELSKY DISTRICT. In the Podgorovsk artel named after Petrovsky, nurseries were organized during the harvesting campaign. In the beginning, the collective farmers willingly brought children, but, thanks to poor care and supervision, the collective farmers refused to use the nursery. The board took the necessary measures and held several meetings, but this did not give any results, and the nursery was closed.

KHARKOV DISTRICT. In the Utkovskaya artel named after The KMPK opened a playground and a nursery in the summer of 1931, which lasted 2 months. Mass work among the collective farmers was not carried out, the site and the nursery had to be closed.

NIKOPOLSKY DISTRICT. In the Pokrovskaya artel "Bronevik" during the harvesting campaign, a nursery for 30 places was opened. For the nursery, the board allotted a dugout, which was completely unsuitable for the indicated purpose. The children were constantly catching a cold. For this reason, the collective farmers were reluctant to bring children to the nursery, the construction of a new room for the nursery was not provided.

VINNITSKY DISTRICT. In the Maidan-Yuzinsky collective farm named after Jan Fabricius during the field work, a nursery for 50 children was opened. No relevant work was carried out among the collective farmers, as a result, after a short time, the nursery was closed, since the collective farmers did not bring children and refused

abstained from using the manger.

A similar situation is observed with collective farm canteens. On a number of collective farms canteens are poorly equipped and are in an unsanitary condition.

VASYLKOVSKY DISTRICT. In the Danilovsky collective farm "13th anniversary of October" the canteen is in an unsanitary condition, no records of food consumption are kept, due to which there is a possibility of abuse.

KOLLAROVSKY DISTRICT. In the Polousovskaya artel named after STALIN there is a bakery and a canteen. Their sanitary condition is unsatisfactory. In the bakery, where bread is baked, there are tattered harnesses and clothes of bakers. The dining room is dirty, there are not enough tables and benches. During the last year, not a single conversation on sanitation with the members of the artel and the attendants of the bakery and canteen was held.

IN [ELIKO] ALEKSANDROVSKY DISTRICT. In the artel them. "14th anniversary of ChKPPU" the existing canteen is in an unsanitary condition. The canteens are very crowded and dirty, the food is of poor quality and is prepared badly. A similar situation takes

place in the artel them. Tsyuru PY. The dining room is dirty and cramped, the quality of food is unsatisfactory

BAKHMACH DISTRICT. In the artel them. VOROSHILOV the existing dining room is poorly equipped, there is not enough furniture. The dining room is in an unsanitary state, and no one monitors the maintenance of cleanliness. Of the 123 collective farms

that have been worked out, the construction of new premises for cultural and community services is planned in 38 collective farms. Of them:

Canteens	17
Residential houses	6
Children's playgrounds	8
Bakery.....	1 Houses
of a collective farmer.....	6
Nursery.....	15
Baths.....	7 Power
station.	1

No. 2

**Supporting sheet of the head of the DPU of the Ukrainian SSR S. Redens to the General
Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (b) of Ukraine S. Kosior from
the links of the party members and Komsomol members in the countryside to the grain producers**

22 leaf fall 1932

TOP SECRET

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE CC CP(b)U comrade COSSIOR

At the same time, I am enclosing a list of right-wing opportunist manifestations of members, candidates of the party and Komsomol members in rural organizations of Ukraine, compiled on the basis of our materials for the period from August, which, in general, boil down to an unwillingness to fight for the fulfillment of grain procurement plans.
new

I ask you to discuss this issue at the Politburo with a view to making an appropriate decision.

CHAIRMAN of the GPU of the Ukrainian SSR

S. Redens

November 22, 1932

No. 1234/sp.

Harkov city

*GDA SB of Ukraine. - F. 16. - Op. 25 (1951). - Ref. 3. - Ark. 3.
Original. Typescript.*

addendum

**Zvedennya DPU Ukrainian SSR about the mood and
opposition of party members and Komsomol members for the hour of grain procurement**

20 leaf fall 1932

STATE POLITICAL OFFICE SECRET POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

TOP SECRET

SUMMARY of
facts about right-wing opportunist sentiments and opposition
to grain procurement by members, candidates of the party and
the Komsomol, during the grain procurement
campaign

According to data for 20/ XI- 1932

Tov. _____

" ____ " November 1932

No. _____

Harkov city

REGION	Cherkassy	Cherkassy	Cherkassy	Cherkassy	Kyiv	Cherkassy	Cherkassy	Cherkassy	TOTAL
Number of districts	38	29	33	21	27	20	25	6	199
Number of villages	95	52	45	36	38	42	85	14	407
FOR THE SIDE OF WHOM:									
Responsible district	26	24	8	4	9	11	5	–	87
employees Authorized [authorized] P.K.K. in the villages	14	18	4	1	15	16	18	4	90
Chair[chairs] village councils	6	6	7		7	7	5	4	143
Chair[s] and members[s] of the board[s] of	49	19	18	9	8	8	19	9	139
kolkhoz[oses] Party	25	18	14	4	5	6	8	3	83
secretaries	1		1	5	3	1	–	9	– 20
Party cells Secretaries of the	2		1		1	–	1	–	– 6
cell[s] of the Komso[ol]	1	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	– 6
cells[s]	24	3	23	12	8	14	36	1	121
Party active Komso[ol] active	2	–	12	2	–	12	–	–	– 28

Table continuation

REGION	Chernobyl	Chernivtsi	Khmelnytskyi	Kyiv	Lviv	Odessa	Poltava	Rivne	Ternopil
WHAT WAS EXPRESSED:									
Meeting	5	7	1	13					
disruption[s] Rejection[s] plan	4	7	17	8	2			1	8 - 47
Trend[s] to leave work[s]	9		19	5		4	2	1	2 33
Refusal to carry out grain[ing]	17	4	16	1		3	19	8	3 71
procurements Opportunistic	108	71	41	33	46	70	74	13	456
moods Quit[ing]	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
from the Party Trend[s] to leave the Party	4		2	6	2		2	3	19

DNIPROPETROVSK REGION

August 1932

NI[OVO]PRAGSKIY DISTRICT. The chairman of the artel "12 rivers of Zhovtnya", V[ershino] of the Kamensky village council, a member of the party, categorically refused to accept the plan drawn up on the basis of yield data by the regional commission. When, in the order of party discipline, he was offered to carry out a grain procurement plan at a meeting of collective farmers, he replied: "I DO NOT OBEY TO THE PARTY, I DO NOT WANT TO ACCEPT THE PLAN, I WILL NOT PERFORM GRAIN PROCUREMENTS" - saying so, he handed

over his party card. OREKHOVSKY DISTRICT. Deputy [Chairman] of Zherebetsky S[elsk] Council/Council DAVIDENKO, CP(b)U Candidate, stated: "It WILL BE DIFFICULT TO FIGHT FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN OF GRAIN COOKING, BUT I KNOW THE WAY OUT OF SUCH DIFFICULTIES – I WILL SEND A PARTY TICKET TO THE PKK AND THEN I WILL BE FREE."

N[IZHNE] SEROGOGHISKY DISTRICT. The secretary of the Pokrovskaya party cell expressed the following opinion: "The decision of the 3rd party conference leads us to what happened last year. When the plan is announced to the people, any desire to work on the collective farm will immediately disappear, and, undoubtedly, all the collective farmers, if they are not provided with the necessary amount of bread, will scatter.

The head[of] the Organizational Department of the PKK KRIVENKO held a general party meeting with. Lower [lower] Serogoz[s] on the adoption of the grain procurement plan. At this meeting, the secretary of the Yermak party cell spoke and said: "We will not accept the grain procurement plan, since it is not feasible in terms of its size, and it is criminal to go to the point of leaving people hungry again. I'd rather hand over my party card now than deceive the collective farmers into starvation." The opinion of the party secretary of the cell was supported by 15 members of the party. At a meeting of the group

of poor peasant laborers in the commune "ISKRA" of the N[izhne] Serogozhsky village council, members of the NURKO party - a storekeeper and OSTAPENKO - spoke before boards, which, with their anti-Soviet speeches and swearing, disrupted the general meeting and, thus, the grain procurement plan was not adopted. After the meeting, Ostapenko said in a conversation with the collective farmers: "It is enough that we were starving last year, but this year we will not give bread."

M[ORE]TOKMAK DISTRICT. Chairman [Chairman] arte im. BUDENNY, a member of the ODINETSK party, after receiving a grain procurement plan of 59,000 poods, among the members of the board declared: "I see that this plan will ruin me, I will put the question before the party cell about removing me from work, because otherwise I will soon have to be expelled from the party as one who failed to do his job and did not fulfill the tasks of the party.

M[ORE]BELOAZERSKY DISTRICT. The secretary of the Usevskaya party cell said: "I see that the plan is unrealistic and I think in the near future to escape from the village."

Leadership leadership. Gavrilovka - The chairman of the village council SERDYUK, the secretary of the party cell BELOUS and the authorized representative of the PKK MOROHOVSKY, upon returning from the district meeting on the distribution of the grain procurement plan, expressed their opinion about the unreality of the plan.

The secretary of the PKK KRASIVIN, returning from the regional meeting on grain procurement, said among the district party and Soviet workers: "We could not speak in the region, because despite our assurances that the plan was large, that the average yield of the region was exaggerated, Comrade CHERNYAVSKY asked only one question. : "And how, in your opinion, is the plan for the region realistic or not?" - I had to answer that it was real. "And since it's real," says Comrade. CHERNIAVSKY, - then someone needs to do it. And I had to accept it."

BELOAZERSKY DISTRICT. At the plenum of the Leninsky village council, the party candidate, the former red partisan, member of the village council S. SHOVKOPLYAS, spoke, who, addressing the representatives of the district center, said: "You are defending your party tickets, but still in this grain procurement campaign, your party cards will fly, because the plan is unrealistic, except that you will prepare people for grain procurement. All the same, the peasantry will have to die of starvation, and if this is the case, then you should prepare your grave in advance, since it will not do without it. It is evident that counter-revolutionaries or simply headless people are in power, who work out plans in such a way that they cannot be carried out, and thereby turn the people against themselves. Akimovsky district. The head of the Land Department, SE LIN, said: "The grain

procurement plan is unrealistic, with this plan we threaten the existence of collective farms, especially having the experience of last spring." The chairman of the District Kolkhoz Union MILOSERDOV, at a meeting of the commission for developing

the plan, said: "The plan is not feasible, with this plan we will ruin the collective farms."

NI[OVO]NIKOLAEVSKY DISTRICT. MUSSIENKO, the authorized representative of the PKK for the "Dolina Pratsi" artel, said: "This year, such a real plan, as in the past, after which the collective farmers sighed heavily. Is it possible to strengthen the collective farms with such grain procurements? Look, alone Nicks live better than collective farmers.

MI[ORE]LEPETIKH DISTRICT. On the issue of grain procurement, the chairman of Rick Redchenko, among the members of the commission for the development of the district plan, said:

cheat area, it is, of course, impossible and completely unrealistic. In 2 months they will write in the newspapers how the Greater Lepetikhsky district is lagging behind in the implementation of grain procurements.

The same opinion is held by the Head of Zagot of the office SAVRANSKY. ZAPORIZHIA

DISTRICT. The chairman of the Zaporizhia City Council, NEKHVOROSTNY, spoke about the grain procurement plan: "The plan for Zaporozhye is unrealistic, I had already calculated with NESTRUYEV, and it turned out that the district could only produce 40,000 tons, while 41,000 tons were planned."

The secretary of the MTS party cell, in a conversation with the representative of the City Council, ALEKSANDROVSKY, declares: "According to calculations on the spot, it turns out that 24,000 cents are needed to meet all the needs of the village. different cultures. The collection is supposed to be 28,000 cents, while the grain procurement plan is given at 16,000 cents. So there is a gap of 12,000 cents. Having learned about this, the collective farmers declare: "If they fulfill the plan and do not leave us bread, then we will stop working, it will still be worse with bread than last year."

The secretary of the Terpotino MTS, SHMATAILO, attached to the Kolos artel, where he was supposed to work in grain procurement, frightened of the difficulties, deserted from there. At the bureau of the cell, regarding his desertion, he said: "The conditions for work are not suitable for me here, I need to be treated, I need baths, but here I don't have them." In the ALPHA artel of the [upper] Khorty¹

village/council, the grain procurement plan was carried out by the authorized RPK BUKHMAN, who, in response to the comments of the artel members about the impossibility of fulfilling the plan, stated: "Adopting the plan does not mean that it should be must be complied with, and if it turns out that it is necessary, measures must be taken by the board in a timely manner to file a petition with whom

should be about reducing it.

The chairman of the SICH artel, Skelevatsky village council, a member of the party, said on the issue of grain procurement: "I am fulfilling all the directives of the party, but for grain procurement I will either be imprisoned or maimed, I will not work further, because the plan given to our artel is unfulfillable."

¹ So do the documents. Slid - Upper Khortytsky.

In the artel "Internatsional" of the Belyansky village council, at a meeting of the party cell, the grain procurement plan was adopted with difficulty. The plan was not accepted at all in the Komsomol

cell. PAVLOGRAD DISTRICT. The chairman of the commune "Nove Zhittya" of the Karabin [ov] village council GERASIMENKO, a member of the party, said at a meeting on grain procurements: "I won't give you anything, because there won't be enough bread for the commune."

When the secretary of the PKK told him to go home and hand over his party card to the secretary of the party cell, GERASIMENKO replied: "Please, I'll go and hand it

over." ZUBENKO was betrayed in the Vilna Zhittya artel, a member of the party said: "It is impossible to carry out the plan, but I, as a member of the party, had to agree with the plan, while collective farmers at general meetings should not be offended and declare it is open that the plan is exaggerated and

impracticable." Chairman of the Artel STALIN, Bogdanovskogo S[elskogo] / council MELIKHOV, party member, former kulak, at a general party meeting with. Bogdanovka, where the issue of adopting the grain procurement plan was discussed, made the following statement: "What are you looking at, the plan is unrealistic, if we accept it, this is certain death." When the

general party meeting nevertheless adopted the grain procurement plan, MELIKHOV began to campaign among the collective farmers: "Look for yourself, it's up to you to carry out the plan, and not to me, today I am the chairman, and tomorrow I can leave, and you will swell from hunger."

The chairman of the "Vilne Zhittya" artel, Gorodishchensky village council ZUBENKO, a member of the party, at the plenum of the village council made a statement about the unreality of the grain procurement plan, due to which other activists began to oppose grain procurements, demanding the sending of an authoritative commission from the district, for production of trial threshing and establishing the actual yield. In his speech, ZUBENKO said: "It is impossible to fulfill the plan this year, and therefore, collective farmers, look, do not let yourself be offended."

Similar work among the collective farmers was carried out by the chairman of the artel "KOMINTERN" of the Mavrinsky village/soviet DUKHOVENKO, a member of the party.

Chairman of the Artel 30th Irkutsk division, Bogdanovskiy village council, BABICHEV, member of the CP (b) U, in the past

kulak, among the collective farmers before the general meeting, where the grain procurement plan was to be adopted, said: "They want to leave you this year without bread as well as last year. If you fools remain silent, you will be left without bread. There is no need to accept the grain procurement plan now, let's see how much surplus there is, and we will give that much.

N[OVO] ZLATOPOLSKY DISTRICT. On the collective farm "LUK SEMBURG" of the Krasnoselsky village council, when discussing the grain procurement plan at a party meeting, the chairman [chairman] of the village council HODUS and the chairman of the collective farm board, who loudly declared that the plans taught were unrealistic and not feasible. This statement was supported by a number of other party members present at the meeting. APOSTOLOVSKY DISTRICT.

The secretary of the party cell of the Kamensky S[elsk]/soviet PETRENKO, in a conversation with the chairman of the village soviet, GRINCHENKO, said: "The district organizations have done wrong, that they have now given a grain procurement plan. We had to wait with the plan until the collective farms harvested the grain. And then they get scared." The chairman of the village council, GRINCHENKO, replied: "You think that the chairman [chairman] of the RIC and the secretary of the PKK do not know that the plan is unrealistic, they know, only they

need to carry it out like that." N[OVO] TROITSKY DISTRICT. The chairman of the Pokrovsky Village Council, a member of the FEDOROV party, instead of carrying out the appropriate work and mobilizing the collective farmers to fulfill the grain procurement plan, leads such conversations: "Although the executive committee presented the plan, but I will not accept it, let them do whatever they want, they do with me" .

BERDYANSKY DISTRICT. When working out the grain procurement plan at a party meeting in the village. To Sofievka, the chairman of the village council, STEPANOV, and the secretary of the party cell, VODINCHAROV, said that the plan was unrealistic and impossible to carry it out. At the same time, STEPANOV said: "I am a shepherd of my flock and I will not allow my people to go hungry, in case of hunger, it will not be the RIC and the PKK that will answer, but I. Therefore, you need to develop your own plan and

work to implement it. Chairman of the artel "Paris Commune" of the Andreevsky rural/rural council F., party member, in front of the plenum of the village council, where a grain procurement plan was to be developed,

arranged a drink with the collective farmers, where he said: "Let's get drunk, anyway, all the bread will be taken away from us and we will have to disappear."

At the general meeting, where the grain procurement plan was adopted, individual party candidates and Komsomol members did not take part in voting for the plan. The secretary of the Komsomol cell NIKOLAENKO made a statement about the unrealistic plan for grain procurement. K. TELESHKO, a board member of the

Chervoniy Kolos artel, spoke at the party meeting of the Andreevsky S[elsk]/S[oviet], stating: "The plan is unrealistic, we will not be able to carry it out." As a result of his speech, the artel's grain procurement plan was not adopted. POKROVSKY DISTRICT. The chairman of the artel of the Dzerzhinsky,

Alekseevsky village/s[oviet], KHVOSTIKOV, party candidate, said: "The grain procurement business is no good. This year, the mistakes of last year are repeated. I don't

I can understand the politics of the party."

MOLOCHANSK DISTRICT. Authorized by the District Executive Committee for the Reichenfeld Village Council VODYAGA, a member of the party, in the presence of the chairman of the collective farm and a member of the board of the collective farm, said: "Let them take my party card away from me, let them hang me, but I will by no means leave the collective farmers without bread. The plan presented to the Reichenfeld village council is not feasible."

TERPENEVSKY DISTRICT. In the artel them. MOLOTOV of the Matveevsky village council, before convening a meeting to accept grain procurements, the chairman of the artel PEREVERZA, a party candidate, prepared the collective farmers not to accept the grain procurement plan, explaining: "The plan taught to our artel will increase the entire gross harvest."

VASYLKOVSKY DISTRICT. The chairman of the artel "Trudova nadiya" of the Berestovsky village council GAPON, a candidate of the party, actively spoke at a meeting of collective farmers with a categorical statement that he would not fulfill the plan. Thus, the general meeting of the collective farmers to adopt the grain procurement plan was disrupted three times (GAPON was expelled from the party).

TSAREKONSTANTINOVSKY DISTRICT. Chairman of the collective farm VOROSHILOVA, Okhtyrev, a member of the party, completely

did not appear at the presidium of the village council, where the grain procurement plan was to be discussed, sending a member of the board instead of himself.

KOLLAROVSKY DISTRICT. At a meeting of collective farmers with. Zelenovka, where the question of grain procurements was discussed, appeared in a drunken state: the secretary of the village council KORNET, a party candidate, and the teacher VERSHENOV, a Komsomol member, who opposed the acceptance of grain procurements, provoking the masses from accepting the plan. As a result of their speeches, the meeting was disrupted.

September [1932]

M[ORE]BELOAZERSKY DISTRICT. The chairman of the arte li "PUTILOVETS" DENISENKO, a former Red partisan, party candidate, instead of mobilizing the collective farmers to fulfill the plans for grain procurement, agitates the latter against the export of grain, saying: "We only have enough bread until Christmas, they put pressure on us, so that we can take out the bread. We ourselves can do nothing, unable to give bread. Why are you looking at those. Bread is taken away, and you do nothing."

At meetings of activists, DENISENKO declared: "We will not give a single pound of bread. You do not threaten us, we are not afraid, starvation is more terrible.

Chairman [chairman] artel them. LENINA PEREDERIY Y., for a prosperous middle peasant, a member of the Party, systematically gets drunk and among the collective farmers says: "The plan for grain procurement has not been fulfilled him, all the same, I will not escape the court, but the collective farmers will not be offended by me.

The chairman of the Chervona Hromada artel, OREL, a party candidate, said: "I won't export bread, because I don't have enough to sow.

M[ORE]TOKMAK DISTRICT. The chairman of the PROGRESS commune said: "The threshing is over, the grain procurement plan cannot be fulfilled, but we will eat corn. This was definitely stated to me by the secretary of the party cell. The chairman of the board of the Iskra artel of the

Chumakovsky village council, KLIMENKO, a member of the party, having a sufficient amount of threshed bread and free transport, said to the proposal to fulfill the grain procurement plan: "I won't take bread. We need to do our best to provide the collective farm with seed so that it doesn't turn out the way it was last year."

Artel took out 34 cents on account of grain procurements. Refusing to export more.

BOZHEDAROVSKY DISTRICT. After the departure of the representatives of the region from the district center, the Chairman [Chairman] of the District Executive Committee NEPOMNYASHCHY, talking among the workers of the District Executive Committee on the topic of grain procurement, said: "I wanted to take CHERNYAVSKY to such collective farms that had already he became convinced that these collective farms would not fulfill the grain procurement plan. I know that this year I will be removed from the chairmanship for grain procurement. But I'm not afraid. I salted a barrel of tomatoes and cucumbers, so there will be something to eat, and people will give bread, even though I will not be the chairman of the district executive committee.

VASILYEVSKY R[AY]ON. The deputy [chairman] of the "SELYANKA" artel of the Valkovsky village council BELKA, a member of the party, categorically refused to export bread, stating: "We don't have bread and we won't export it to the grain procurement." When checking, it turned out that in the barns of the artel there was already threshed 70 cents. millet, 60 cnt. rye and about 50 cnt. barley.

KOLLAROVSKY DISTRICT. Chairman of the commune STALIN, the village of N[ovo] Pavlovka IVANISENKO, a member of the party, in a conversation with the collective farmers said: "If we fulfill the grain procurement plan, then we will be left without bread and seed." In with.

Bogdanovka of the chairman of the village council RADEV, authorized representative of Dnepropetrovsk SHCHERBINA, authorized representative of the LKSMU DMIT ROV, secretary of the party cell GEINOV and secretary of the Komsomol, discussing among themselves the question of the , unreality of the plan for the village. Bogdanovo2 said: "The harvest should be no more than 45,000 p. The plan for grain procurement is 48,000 p. Although this is Right opportunism, we discuss the plan all the same, knowing in advance that if Habert had found out about this, he would have sewn opportunism on us."

KRIVOROZH DISTRICT. The secretary of the party cell of the Sergiev village council, KACHAN, in a conversation about the supply of food, said: "How will you fulfill the grain procurement plans, prepare for autumn sowing, when you are starving, you do not have a piece of bread, and the collective farms do not give bread, referring

² So do the documents. Next - Bogdanovka.

on the instructions of the collective farm union, forbidding the issuance of bread. What guidance can there be here when you have an apathy for work, because you won't work hungry, Stalin himself would refuse to work if they didn't give him food.

MAGDALINOVSKY DISTRICT. The Chairman of the SC of the BASHMAK Union, his deputy MOROZ and the Head of the Land Department SOLODOVNIKOV on the issue of grain procurements declare: "Although this year we ourselves brought the plans to the collective farms, but the plans are unrealistic and unrealistic, since the harvest is extremely low. If we fulfill the plan of 32,000 tons, then the people will starve."

MEZHEVSKY DISTRICT. The secretary of the party cell PEKHOTIN said about the grain procurements: "Probably this year there will be an uprising. The peasants are dissatisfied, they used to eat at least barley, but now they won't even have that, all the grain has been exported."

NOVOVASILYEVSKY DISTRICT. In the artel them. The 14th party of the conference of the Novo-Troitsk village council, the grain limit is 100 cents, however, the chairman of the board TOKAREV, a member of the party, issued 169 cents for the needs of the collective farmers, in addition, by his order, the collective farmers were given another 40 cents, at a time when the grain procurement plan was not completed.

NOVOVASILYEVSKY DISTRICT. IVA NOV, secretary of the party cell of the Gudok Shevchenko commune of the Novotroitsk village council, says: "Now I see that after the implementation of the grain procurement plan, the commune was left without bread, we will go hungry again, like last year, which will further complicate the conduct of all economic and political campaigns in our commune".

Deputy Chairman RIK DYUZHENKO, in a conversation about grain procurements, said: "Other districts where grain is safe are given a discount, but in our country it is already so bad, and besides, they press for the full implementation of grain procurements."

NOVONIKOLAEVSKY DISTRICT. The chairman of the "Rot Front" artel STEIN, a candidate of the party, categorically refused to take the grain to the elevator, saying to the authorized PKK: "Give a written order to take out the seed material, then I will take it. There is no more bread in the artel, there is a little sowing grain for the spring. There is nothing to feed the collective farmers, do whatever you want with me."

The chairman of the N[ovo] Nikolaev District Executive Committee AT LIPKO, among close people, said: "Now I can't imagine what we will do in the winter, some collective farms no longer have bread, all the seed material for the spring of 1933 remains, but we still need fulfill 70% of the annual plan. The collective farmers of the artel "Chervoniy Prapor" and "Zapovit Ilyich" are already demanding an end to the export of grain. Some areas have received a decrease in the annual plan, but they didn't give us anything, we are like stepchildren, and they know well that we don't have bread. No, you can't go on like this."

NIKOPOLSKY DISTRICT. The director of the Sholokhovskaya MTS, KRIVOI, has weakened the leadership in the matter of grain procurements for the collective farms serving the MTS, and is talking: "If the grain procurement plan for other districts has been reduced, then although this has not yet affected our district, there will still be a reduction in the future, since the circumstances themselves will force us to do this" .

N[OVO] TROITSKY DISTRICT. The chairman of the Krasny Pakhar collective farm of the Nikolaev Village Council, SPILNY, a party candidate, declared that he would not fulfill the grain procurement plan taught to the collective farm.

SOLONYANSKY DISTRICT. The authorized representative of the PKK for N[o vo] Nikolaev village council SACHNO (aka the Chairman of the District CNS), in a conversation about the reality of the plans, said: "The plan for grain procurement will not be fulfilled, because the harvest is low as a result of poor cultivation of the land. And in some places, as, for example, in N[ovo] Nikolaevka, there was a lot of unsown land.

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IN [ELIKO] BELOAZERSKY DISTRICT. The chairman of the [rural] labor council/council CHAYKA, a member of the party, on the issue of x[lebo]/procurement, said: there is not even 1 kg of grain in the vineyards. I don't know what we will do next." He was supported by the secretary of the party cell, TARANKO, who stated: "We have managed in such a way that we ourselves will not find a way out. This is all due to the fact that there is a clamp in our party, it is impossible to tell the truth, even if not, you say that there is. I don't know what I'm going to do next. The threshing has been completed, the grain procurement plan has not yet been fulfilled, there is nothing to sow and provide for the collective farmers

also nothing. Collective farms have been driven to the point where they have to liquidate themselves."

The chairman of the Vyunovsky village council of the BUTs, a member of the party, in a conversation with the secretary of the party cell about grain procurements, said: "I said at a meeting of the party activists that the grain procurement plan is unrealistic, and we will not

They didn't let him speak and almost called him a Right opportunist." The secretary of the party cell YERMAKOV supported him, saying: "We decided not to do anything, not to spoil our nerves in vain, as we were convinced that there was no bread." The authorized representative of the

PKK PEREDERIY said on the substance of this conversation: "I have already been living here for 4 months, and before that I got used to the fact that I do not consider myself an authorized representative of the PKK, but consider myself a local collective farmer. I will probably live another 14 months. But there is little benefit from this, because the grain procurement plan is unfulfillable, since there is no bread even for sowing and

food. Instead of mobilizing the mass of collective farmers for the fulfillment of the grain procurement plan, instead of mobilizing the mass of collective farmers for the fulfillment of the grain procurement plan, a member of the board of the "Peremoga" of the Kamenevsky village council, KOSHEVOY, a member of the party, a party member, together with the field farmer CHAYKA, systematically gets drunk, saying: N

VASILYEVSKY DISTRICT. The representative of the PKK FEINSTEIN, V. Krnichansky village council, instead of firmly managing the grain procurement in the area assigned to him, declares: "Why should I go there, when I have nothing to do there, give me bread, but it's already not there, there's nothing to eat, nothing to sow and nothing procure. What can I say to the collective farmers - take the bread when I know that it is already there isn't."

The representative of the PKK Ts[aritsyno] Kutsik [rural]/s[soviet] MUZALEVSKY, the Head of Raisnab, returning from the said village soviet, said: "The situation in the village with the implementation of grain procurement is hopeless, the collective farms are finishing threshing, but there is no bread, and the plan is only 25% fulfilled. Continuing to talk about how he carried out grain procurement in the countryside, MUZALEVSKY, swearing, added: "For the time being I endure, but someday I will decide on everything," hinting at surrendering my party card.

IN [UPPER] DNEPROVSKY DISTRICT. The chairman of the arte li "Avangard" of the Ivanovo village council, DUNAEV, a member of the party, at a meeting of the bureau of the party cell, said that the grain procurement plan

categorically refuses to comply: "It is enough to deceive the bureau, the Soviet authorities and the PKK. I won't do the bakery. I don't even have enough to sow."

VYSOKOPOLSKY DISTRICT. The representative of the RICA PA TENT, attached to the village of Svetlovka, Kochubeevsky village council to manage grain procurement, instead of direct work on the management of grain procurements, conducts agitation among the collective farmers for the failure to fulfill the plan, saying: "The grain procurement plan is unrealistic and impracticable, the collective farmers are fools, they work without a piece of bread. Our region is the worst in Ukraine, and there will be famine this year." (Patent is a member of the party).

DOLINSKY DISTRICT. The chairman of Rika BELOUS, in a conversation about the grain procurement plan with Inspector Raisnaba SHRAMKO and others, said: "The grain procurement plan, in my opinion, will not be fulfilled by such collective farms: "Third Decisive", "Na Diya Lenina" - according to the Ivankovsky village council and the collective farm "KhTZ" - According to the Shevchenko Village Council.

The director of the Bratolyubov MTS, SANDUL, who was present at the same time, added: "The plan for the Bratolyubov MTS, brought to light, is unbearable and in no case unfulfillable."

GENIC DISTRICT. The secretary of the N[ovo] party group of the Grigoryevsky village council, who is also an assistant to the director of the MTS, POPOV, instead of mobilizing the masses to carry out grain procurement, disorganize it, contributing to their demands to send a petition to the VUTSIK to reduce the grain procurement plan. POPOV helped draw up an application to VUTSIK on behalf of the farmers and singled out several collective farmers, walkers, for whom POPOV raised funds, contributing 5 rubles himself.

KRIVOROZH DISTRICT. The chairman of the collective farm "Volya" KRAVCHENKO and the accountant GAVDEY, both members of the party, after their appointment among the collective farmers said: "Why were we appointed to the board, they think that we are fools, in order to take 100 cents of grain to the grain procurement, and the collective farmers to starve. We will not export a single pound." The chairman of the

collective farm "Ways of Leninism" of the Lozovatsky village council KANYUN, a party member, on the issue of grain procurements among the collective farmers said: "The plan has been fulfilled by 73%, there are collective farmers who already have nothing to eat, although they

chile advance payment of 15%. Every day I am summoned before the village council and authorized by the city party committee and ordered to bring bread, calling me unworthy names.

~~MAGDALINOVSKY DISTRICT~~ Secretary of the PKK, instead of mobilizing the bureau of the party committee and party activists for acceptance for implementation of the plan, in the presence of party members Bashmak, Solodovnik, Koviya, Potapenko, Usenko, Belan and Komissarov said: "36,000 tons - the grain procurement plan for the region - is extremely large, and we will have the same situation as it was last year. We can take no more than 26-27 thousand tons." This opinion was supported by the above-named party members. Head[of] the organizational department of the PKK

BELAN, who in the past had a large middle-peasant farm in the village. Lychkovo, of the same district, on the question of grain procurements, said: "What kind of plans they are, they will remain plans, because the harvest is bad and there is nowhere to get bread." Chairman [Chairman] Rika

KUCHEROVSKY is also opportunistic about grain procurements, saying: "Such grain procurement plans are unrealistic, since the harvest is very poor, and we do not have enough bread. I will give an order to the collective farms that have pig and commercial farms to thresh the area of fodder crops separately, and then let them do it as they want, and I will also suggest that they fill in the sowing material for the spring, there is no other way out if this is not done, so we we will be left without seed material in the region."

Similar and clearly opportunistic views on grain procurements are expressed in constant conversations by the chairman of the RKSoyuz BASHMAK.

Chairman [Chairman] of the collective farm. Ilyich s. Instead of mobilizing the masses to fulfill the grain procurement plan, the Gupalovs SYPA LO, secretary of the party cell KOZLOVSKY and the chairman of the village council NABIVACH declare: "We will not fulfill the grain procurement plan, because there is nothing to fulfill it, there is not even grain for sowing. No matter how much we press, we still have to sit on the dock."

In with. Chaplinka, the secretary of the party cell, regarding the grain procurement, said: "We have fulfilled the grain procurement plan by 40%, and now let them even hang us, but we will not be able to fulfill it anymore, even now there is nothing to sow and the collective farmers have nothing to eat."

The secretary of the party cell SUPRUN, together with the chairman of the village council MASHTAVIR and the pre-collective farm "Shlyakh to socialism" KOVALENKO, instead of working to strengthen grain procurement, are talking among the collective farmers: "We will not fulfill the grain procurement plan, because this year there was a poor harvest and now we already do not have enough seeds for seeding.

Secretary of the party cell of the collective farm "TRUDOVIK" p. Podovki SINITSKY declares: "We will not fulfill the plan for grain procurement, the decision of the Central Committee of the Party says not to leave to make the collective farmers hungry, but one way or another, if the plan is carried out, the collective farmers will go hungry. There is one salvation break into the city and say goodbye to the village forever.

NOVOVASILYEVSKY DISTRICT. The chairman of artel No. 3 of the N[ovo] Vasilevsky village council, SUPRUN, a party candidate, said: "According to the grain procurement plan, I need to hand over 6,000 cents. wheat, I handed over only 1.600. I will not complete the sowing of wheat, because I lack 500 cents, which I told all the district leaders, who suggested that I should not dump the sowing fund, but take out the grain procurement. And now the secretary of the party cell is trying to sew on some bias, and therefore I decided to remain silent, but the fact is that we will starve again.

PYATIKHATSKY DISTRICT. The chairman of the Zhovtneva Peremoga artel, M. GAYEVOY, a party candidate, in the course of his work stubbornly resisting grain procurements, among the collective farmers says: "We are finishing threshing bread and we will not take it to the elevator, because we will have nothing to eat." November [1932] MEZHEVSKY

DISTRICT. Artel "Progress" of the Petropavlovsk Village Council fulfilled the annual grain procurement plan by 31%. The head[of] the Organizational Department of the RPK SERE DA, authorized for grain procurement for this village council, said: "I don't even know how to carry out the reduced grain procurement plan. Artel "Progress" has already begun to export seed material to grain procurement. The chairman of the Petropavlovsk rural [rural] / village

council, a member of the KOVA party, in a conversation about the reduced grain procurement plan, said: "Although we have lowered the grain procurement plan, we cannot continue to fulfill it, because if we fulfill the plan, then the collective farmers will remain hungry" .

APOSTOLOVSKY DISTRICT. The chairman of the Chervone Kozachestvo collective farm, DUBRIVNY, a party member, says: "Despite the fact that the grain procurement plan has been reduced, we will not fulfill it, even if we take out all the grain with straw and chaff."

GONCHARENKO, a CP(b)U candidate, the head of the shop[shop] of the collective farm of the Krutyansky S[rural]/S[soviet], said: times will be reduced until we fulfill it.

M[ORE]LEPETIKH DISTRICT. The head [manager] Raizu Puzhilny, creating a panic mood among the leading workers of the district, says: "They removed one secretary of the PKK and they will also remove us, because the reduced grain procurement plan is still not feasible. Like it or not, you need to immediately break away from this area. " The chairman of the collective farm "[named after] STALIN"

OREL, a party candidate, said among a group of party members: "I don't really know what to say at a meeting when every collective farmer knows our balance. Believe me, I would rather die than go to this meeting and talk about the grain procurement, because I know that the grain procurement plan is impossible.

CHUBAREVSKY DISTRICT. A member of the board of the collective farm "Virniy Shlyakh" of the Inzhenerovsky Village Council, KOLESNIK, a party member, is openly agitating against grain procurements, saying: "The Third All-Ukrainian Party Conference cleverly took into account and said that first you need to take into account the needs of the collective farm, provide it, and then give bread to fulfill the plan grain procurements, but it turned out the other way around: we are left without bread. After such a speech by a member of the party KOLESNIK, there were mass demonstrations among the collective farmers against grain procurements.

IN [UPPER] DNEPROVSKY DISTRICT. Authorized PKK for Borodaevsky village council TARAN Alexander, member Party, in a conversation among village activists on the issue of lowering the grain procurement plan, he said: "When the first grain procurement plan was brought up, it was wrecking work, since the plan was brought out exaggerated so that the collective farmers would starve, and when members of the government came to Ukraine and considered that things are bad, and it was established that Ukraine could be left without bread, then they ordered to immediately reduce

plan, but all this is nonsense, the plan will need to be further reduced, because the yield this year is worse than last year.

N[OVO] TROITSKY DISTRICT. The director of the Gromovskaya MTS, who is also a member of the PKK bureau, Ivan Grigorievich BELOV, on the issue of reducing the grain procurement plan at the extraordinary closed PKK bureau, said: "The collective farms that are part of my MTS will be able to fulfill the reduced grain procurement plans only if the PKK bureau allows to export sowing material and fodder into the grain procurement, otherwise these collective farms will not fulfill the grain

procurement. The chairman of the RCC, who is also a member of the bureau of the PKK GORELIK David, said: "A number of collective farms in the region will carry out the grain procurement plan with great difficulty, and then only if it is possible to find bread

somewhere." The chairman of the Yasnaya Polyana collective farm, Timo Fey TERFILYEV, a member of the Communist Party (b) of Ukraine, said: "I have completed the grain procurement plan by 58%, I will not fulfill it anymore, since I have no bread." The secretary of the party cell of the Aleksandrovsky village council, who is also the chairman of the board of the collective farm "KOMINTERN", FESENKO, a member of the party, when discussing a new reduced plan, says:

"The reduction in the plan for grain procurements was carried out incorrectly and not enough, anyway we will not fulfill it." All party

members of this cell share the opinion of their secretary FESENKO. Nikolay ANDRONIK, a member of the board of the Komintern collective farm, a member of the Party, says: "We have nothing to carry out grain procurement, we must first

provide ourselves with bread, and take what remains to be taken to grain procurement." The chairman of the collective farm "Chervona Ukraine", a candidate of the KORVEGEN party, resisting the export of grain, says: "We have nothing to export grain, they only know what to demand. We will export bread as much as possible, since we have a lot of other work to do

DNEPROPETROVSK SUBURBAN DISTRICT. Board of artel them. The "8th birch" of the village of Elizaveto-Kamenka, instead of carrying out work to fulfill the grain procurement plan, systematically gets drunk. At one of the drinks arranged by a member of the board BELICHENKO, the secretary of the party cell ZAYTSEV and other members of the party were present. Grigoriy MARCHENKO, CP(b)U candidate, during a drink

said: "I deliberately sent 700 poods of grain to the steppe, of which 120 poods will be used for sowing, and the rest will be left to us. If this livestock lay in the pantry of the artel, then the representative of the city committee would insist on taking it out to the grain procurement plan, but I think that I will succeed and the hidden livestock will remain for the spring, because in the spring the collective farmers will have nothing to eat.

Chairman of the Artel "Chervoniy Fighter" p. Voloshskoye, a member of the CP(b)U POKHIL systematically gets drunk. When a car arrived for bread, neither the chairman of the artel, nor the other members of the board, were able to do anything, because they were drunk. The secretary of the party cell knows about this, but does not take any measures. The chairman of the artel

"Peremoga" in the village of Lomovki, a member of the CP(b)U, in a conversation about the implementation of the grain procurement plan, says: "We will not rush to export grain, since this year there will be no such pressure. We have already made sure that we do not have bread, and if we fulfill the plan, then the collective farmers will starve."

Presidium of the artel "Way of Lenin" with. Chapli KURINNY, a member of the CP(b)U, says: "I decided not to hurry with the fulfillment of the grain procurement plan, I will always have time to take the grain out, that is, when there is strong pressure from the city committee."

Chairman of the board of the artel with. SurskoPokrovskoye PROSULA Sergei, a member of the Communist Party (b)U, in a conversation about grain procurements, stated: "Our plan is unrealistic, and therefore I decided not to hurry with the export of grain, I will go to the city and there I will insist on reducing the plan for grain procurements." Leaving, he left a note to the board

not to take out the bread before his arrival. GENIC DISTRICT. The head [manager] of Raiplan GORYAGA, who works as a grain procurement commissioner in the N[ovo] Grigoryevsky village council, said at a regional meeting about the reduction in the grain procurement plan: there is no bread, you cannot make it out of yourself. A number of collective farms in the N[ovo]Grigoryevsky village council will not fulfill the grain procurement plan, not because they don't want to, but because there is no bread anyway, they will have to take a steam bath this year and earn a severe reprimand or say goodbye to their party membership." The director of the N[ovo] Grigorievskaya MTS MORGUN

said at the meeting: "90% of the collective farms served by my MTS, the plan

grain procurements will not be fulfilled, but I cannot speak about this at the bureau of the party committee, since there they can be beaten in a soft spot for this, but here I can say openly that a greater number of collective farms will not fulfill the plan anyway.

The secretary of the 2nd N[ovo]Mikhailovskaya party cell of GETMAN stated at the district meeting: "I have 18,000 cents left to complete. before the annual plan, but I will take out only 8,000 cents, and take the rest to me, because out of 4 of my collective farms 3 have already finished threshing and not one of them has fulfilled the plan by more than 60%.

M[ORE]TOKMAK DISTRICT. Secretary of the party cell Smikula LOGVYNENKO on the issue of the upcoming reduction in the grain procurement plan said: "We have taken 1,483 cents to the grain procurement. grain bread and there is nothing more to carry, since I inspired 60 cents from the chaff and backs. grain and there is nothing more to sow, so if the grain procurement plan is not removed from us, we still won't do it."

Chairman of the Artel Budyonny, Tokmak village council, ODINETS, a party member who was present at this conversation, said: "I have the same picture, no matter how much you lower it, there is still nothing to export."

Secretary of the party cell N[ovo]Mikhailovka ANTONIK, a former worker of the Krasny Progress plant, among those who arrived at the plenum on the issue of reducing the grain procurement plan, stated: "There are 5 collective farms in my village, but not one of them fulfilled the grain procurement plan, yes and there is nothing to do, [how much] do not reduce, nothing will help. Our leaders are nervous, as if they themselves do not know that the Tokmak region will not give anything else apart from the already completed grain procurement plan."

MIKHAILOVSKY DISTRICT. At the meeting of the management staff of the district, where the issue of reducing the plan for grain procurement was discussed, the chairman of the KK RKI LIPOVOY, who is also authorized for grain procurement in the artel named after. Budyonny, said: "I have an accounting of grain according to the artel of Budyonny, from which it is clear that, despite the reduction in the plan for grain procurement in the amount of 791 tons, the plan is still unfulfillable, since at the final threshing of the grain of the artel, only up to 50% of the required amount will be collected. grain to carry out the reduced plan.

PKK Secretary SHAPOVALOV, for his part, added: "I see that Budyonny's artel lacks 50% of grain to fulfill the grain procurement plan, but still there is nowhere else to reduce, and there is nothing to cut it from."

At the same meeting, the secretary of the PKK, SHAPOVALOV, when discussing the grain procurement plan for each collective farm separately, stated: "We will not be guided by our digital data, because when you look at them, not a single collective farm has anything to fulfill the grain procurement plan completely,

and therefore it is necessary to develop the plan without taking into account no accounting, and then we'll see what happens."

The chairman of the artel "Barrikada" Ivan MELNICHENKO, a member of the party, to the question of the collective farmers whether the plan would be fulfilled after the reduction, answered: "It is possible for fodder crops and we will fulfill it, but we will never fulfill it for wheat and rye, since we are already finishing the threshing, and we will only fulfill the grain procurement plan by 47%.

Chairman [chairman] artel them. Kalinin Tomashevsky village council MASSAL, a party member, on the issue of a reduced grain procurement plan, said: "Despite the fact that the plan has been reduced for us whether, nevertheless, we will never fulfill it, since it was presented with forces at the rate of a harvest of 50 pounds. per hectare, but in reality we have the largest yield of 30 poods per hectare.

The chairman of the artel "Reply to the Imperialists" TITOV, a member of the party, in a conversation with members of the board, said: "Now we have already finished threshing food crops, but there is nothing to export for grain procurement; our plan was fulfilled in relation to the first task by 21.8%, in relation to the reduced task by 27.7%, from this it is clear that we will not fulfill

the plan. IN [ELIKO] BELOAZERSKY DISTRICT. The secretary of the Gavrilov party cell at MTS BELOUS stated: "It is good to develop plans on paper, but sometimes it is difficult to carry them out, I don't know if it will be useful that we are reworking plans and giving them meager reductions. I think that in this way we will not fulfill the plan, because the collective farms not only do not have grain to fulfill the grain procurement plan, but even for the sowing campaign

Authorized PKK MOROKHOVSKY, supporting the secretary of the party cell BELOUS, added: "Yes, we are doing this only for formality, but will there be anything real from this

this is a question, but since they dictate to us, we must do it.

The secretary of the party cell of the Veselovskaya MTS, KULIK, and assistant to the director, POLOVOY, indignant at the fluctuations in the plan, declared [and]: "It would be necessary to immediately discuss well and give real plans that were not subject to any change, that would be better. What to reduce now. How we can now to appear among the collective-farm masses at the time when we shouted to them about it. That the first plans are real. And now we are lowering them ourselves, the collective farmers will no longer trust us."

MELITOPOLSKY DISTRICT. The secretary of the RIK, who is also the authorized representative of the PKK for grain procurements of the Veigenfeld village council, FONAREV, a member of the CP(b)U, said: "I say with responsibility that the 3 collective farms of my village will not fulfill this grain procurement plan. My collective farmers demand an answer to asking what to do with the horses and what the government thinks about leaving the collective farm horses without fodder. I am not in a position to answer anything, and besides, I can see for myself that horses on the collective farms are dying like flies. The PKK and RIC are deploying plans in a cabinet manner and do not consult with us at all."

The chairman of the collective farm "Arbeiter" SHIRING, a candidate of the Communist Party (b)U, on the issue of a reduced grain procurement plan for his collective farm, said: If our people accept it, there is no more bread."

A member of the Marienfeld collective farm KLAT, a party candidate, in the presence of a group of collective farmers, said: "The Russians once had a proverb - "Give - take, and beat - run", but now you don't understand, as if they give, but from this gift you have to run and for the same gift you will soon have to get slapped on the back of the head. At least they released it for production as soon as possible.

Party member with N[ovo] Nikolaevka PRILYUDKO N., on the issue of reducing the grain procurement plan, said: "The district will have to further reduce the grain procurement plan, because that we will not be able to fulfill it, but if we export it completely, then in a week we will not have a single grain.

TERPENEVSKY DISTRICT. The secretary of the party cell of the Novy Mir artel, Terpenyevsky village / village council, VLASOV, who spoke at the plenum with assurances that the plan would be fully implemented by the deadline set by the District Organization and called the Astrakhan village council to the social competition,

On November 7, among a group of collective farmers, he spoke out: "The reduction was wrong, since we were thrown off only 70 cents. at a time when the Pyatiletka artels were reduced to 300 cents. Cursing at the bureau of the PKK, VLASOV added: "If they reduce it like that, then we in the artel will still be far from 100% fulfillment. If we do it by 80%, then it will be good."

The director of the HI MICH school, a party member, who was present, added: "The reduction in the plan helped only those collective farms whose grain procurements were completed by more than 50%, the same collective farms that completed it by 12-15%, this reduction gives nothing." Inspector of the special unit Rika

PRILIPOV, a member of the Communist Party (b)U, on the issue of grain procurement, said: "Reducing the grain procurement plan will not give anything, since there is no grain, then reduce it, don't reduce it, but there will be little sense from this. We are somehow carried away by big plans, as if they don't know what the harvest was this year. People were just afraid of bias and didn't speak the truth openly."

ODESSA REGION

August 1932

Voznesensky district. The chairman of RIK'a, ZINO V'EV, said among the district workers: "Although we are not supposed to say that the grain procurement plan is unfulfillable, and we must consider it real, I still think that the plan is big." A similar opinion is the Deputy [Chairman] RIK'a PYASETSKY. TSEBRIKOV DISTRICT. The head of the financial

department, RIK SAMOILENKO, said about the grain procurement task for the Broshenovka collective farm: "I agree that the plan is unrealistic for this village council. I affirm that the plan for the region is large and it will be difficult to fulfill it."

RCNC Chairman SKALSKY stated: "I don't know what our leaders think. 2 million pounds for our region - the plan is not feasible, for example, let's take the Vberdinsky village council. He must give 64,000 poods of grain, if we take into account that in this village council the average harvest is 40-50 poods per tithe, then it turns out that all the grain will be taken away from the peasants, and they will starve in the full sense of the word."

KOMINTERNOVSKY DISTRICT. The chairman [of the Committee] of the RCI VORGO, in a conversation with the secretary of the PKK, stated: "I believe that the Central Committee approached our district incorrectly when carrying out the grain procurement plan. For us, the plan is unrealistic."

Znamensky district. Deputy [Chairman] RIK'a MARTYNOVICH on the issue of grain procurements said: "This year Ukraine has a big plan for grain procurements. To fulfill it means to lose all support. If in the past

collective farms did not fall apart, this year the collapse is inevitable.

ARBUZINSKY DISTRICT. The head of the Grain Procurement Office, a member of the KORUNOV party, said about the grain procurement plan: "We adopted the plan only because we were not allowed to say a word at the meeting, since KOSSIOR and ZA TONSKII were sitting there. However, our district will not be able to fulfill the plan. Last year they produced 39,000 tons, and this year - 41,000 tons. Is this a decrease, try to prove that this is a mistake, you will be called a lack of faith, a whiner, etc.

SKADOVSKY DISTRICT. The secretary of the party cell in the village of Shirokogo GARBUSHA, having abstained from voting for the adoption of the plan for grain procurements, spoke at the district meeting with the following statement: "Plans for the collective farms of our village council are unrealistic, it is dangerous to announce such plans to the collective farmers,

because they will scatter." Secretary of the party cell Kargi LOPUSHKO stated: "For our village/council, the plan is exaggerated. Collective farmers will have to starve again." A Komsomol member of the same village, VYSO CHENKO, at a meeting of one of the brigades, made a statement that only 30% of the crop should be handed over in the order of grain procurement, and the rest of the grain should be

distributed to collective farmers. Znamensky district. At a district meeting on the question of grain procurements, the secretary of the party cell, s. Dikovka SHA RYGIN said: "We cannot fulfill the plan, since it is unrealistic for us.

TSEBRIKOV DISTRICT. Secretary of the party cell Ivanovka MIVZA among rural workers said: "This plan will never be fulfilled. I do not know how to announce it in the village. We are no longer believed, we cannot believe that it will be accepted. If we fulfill it, we will be left without bread."

About the unreality of the plan and the impossibility of fulfilling it also the secretary of the party cell s. Tsebrikovo MELMAN.

TSURUPINSKY DISTRICT. The secretary of the party cell in the village of Podo Kalinovka, RUBIN, said: "The plan is feasible, provided that if after that the state will provide assistance.

ANATOLYEVSKY DISTRICT. Chairman [Chairman] of the village council with. Blumenfeld KRANK and the chairman of the artel WAGNER, both members of the party, said among the local activists: "Although we have accepted the plan, we will not be able to carry it out."

ANTONOKODINTSEVSKY DISTRICT³. The chairman of the board of the Awakening artel, a member of the IGNA TENKO party among the collective farmers, said: "The plan is that you have to carry everything to the last grain, leaving neither seeds nor grubs."

OCTOBER DISTRICT. The chairman of the collective farm "Chervoniy Mayak", candidate of the GANDZYUK party, having received the grain procurement plan, told the authorized PKK: "I will not pass the plan through the general meeting of collective farmers, because it is not realistic, please inform the PKK that I have accepted the plan, but did
I refuse to accept."

The head [head] of the district supply GNEZDYUK spoke out: "If if the plan is fulfilled, then the horses will die, and the collective farms will scatter."

Voznesensky district. The director of the Veselinovskaya MTS, MILSHTEIN, said about the grain procurement plan: "If last year, while carrying out grain procurement, we led the district to the fact that a large number of horses died in the district, then if the plan is fulfilled this year, the rest of the horses will fall."

TSURUPINSKY DISTRICT. At the plenum of the PKK, refusing to accept the plan, the chairman of the collective farm "Way to Komuni", a member of the EVIC party, said: "Take my party card, but I won't accept the plan, because I'm afraid to show myself in front of the masses, because we were working on a resolution Central Committee on the reduction of grain procurements, they said that this year one-third of the harvest would have to be handed over, but now it turns out that three-quarters of it must be handed over. NOVOKRAINSKY

DISTRICT. The PKK authorized representative for the Rivne village council, GREVYUK, said: "This year

³ The document has two names for one district - Komyninternyivskiy (old name) and AntonoKodintsyivskiy (new).

part of the collective farms will have to endure great difficulties, because they have been given exaggerated plans.

The deputy [chairman] of the District Kolkhoz Union KHALICH said: "The grain procurement plan is unbearable and its implementation on most collective farms is absolutely impossible."

NIKOLAEVSKY DISTRICT. Commissioner of the PKK for the village of NovoNikolaevka, city prosecutor GOMON, at a meeting of members of the artel named after. KALININA said: "Accept the plan conditionally. If you don't have bread, then insist before the district commission on revising it to reduce it." Chairman [chairman] artel them. KALININA

said: "There is no need to accept the plan, because it is unbearable." A member of the board of the commune "Guards of

Ilyich" (village of Mikhailo Laryevka) BONDURKO said: "The commune was given a very large grain procurement plan."

Znamensky district. Secretary of the cell of the Komsomol with. Mikhailovka KONOVALOV threw away his Komsomol membership card and declared: "I'll be non-Party, then they won't make any demands on me to fulfill the grain procurement plan."

ZELTSKY DISTRICT 3. The chairman of the District Trade Union Council KRYLOV said among the collective farmers: "Our district executive committee does not pay any attention to the strengthening of collective farms and state farms. The plan is difficult, you need to give a large amount of bread. It will be difficult to carry out the plan."

SNEGIREVSKY DISTRICT. Chairman of the artel "Wave of Revolution" p. Bereznegovatoye, a member of the YAKIMENKO party, you said: "The plan for the village soviet is completely unrealistic. According to the plan, the artel must hand over 27,000 poods, and no more than 15,000 poods will be threshed."

Chairman [chairman] artel them. KALININA (village of Arkalaevka), a member of the SAYANETSKY party, told the collective farmers: "I will not give bread to any of the collective farmers, we have received a plan of 32,000 pounds, let the pigs on the farm die, the collective farmers too, this year there will be no bread left for anyone."

BASHTANSKY DISTRICT. Chairman[of] the Ingul rural/council of TSURKAN, secretary of the party cell of the KUTs

⁴ The documents have the same name for the district - FriedrichEngel ssy.

and the chairman of the artel ZADIRAKA (all members of the party) said among the collective farmers: "The newspapers wrote that this year the grain procurement plan was reduced by 24%, and now they have brought such a plan that they will be taken under the whisk."

OLSHANSKY DISTRICT. In with. M[alaya] Olshanka, the secretary of the party cell, IVANOV, said that the plan received by the Chervona Zirka artel was unrealistic and there was no way to fulfill it. KHERSON DISTRICT. The chairman of the artel

"Spilna Dumka" of the Antonovsky Rural Council, party candidate FEDCHENKO campaigned for sending walkers to the Regional Center with a request to reduce the plan for grain procurement. FEDCHENKO went to the field during the harvest to warn the collective farms

kov about the fact that wheat is being exported from the artel, and this will hinder the implementation of grain procurement.

In the commune CHUBAR, of the Stanislavsky village soviet, party member BELIY and party candidate TERESHCHENKO handed over their party documents, declared: "The grain procurement plan is unrealistic, it cannot be carried out, otherwise people will remain hungry."

KOMINTERNOVSKY DISTRICT. In the artel them. Maxim GORKY, when discussing the grain procurement plan, to the question of the collective farmers: "Will we go hungry if we accept the grain procurement plan, the chairman [of the] collective farm, a member of the party TARASYUK, answered: "I can't say this, because I don't know myself. As a result of this response, the collective farmers

refused to accept
plan.

NOVOODESSKY DISTRICT. The representative of the PKK in the artel "10th Anniversary of October", the Kandybovsky Rural Council / PROKHORENKO, at a meeting of collective farmers stated: "If the collective farm has threshed 9 centners, then it must hand over 3 centners to the state, and 6 will remain to it."

KHORLOVSKY DISTRICT. The representative of the PKK for the village of Ivanovka, SINYAKOV, said: "The chairman of the Pyatiletka collective farm was expelled from the party because he refused to accept the grain procurement plan. This is wrong, because the plan is really unrealistic and the chairman [of the] collective farm was right."

Chairman [chairman] of the artel with. Cheprinka, a member of the RUL party, said: "The grain procurement plan is unrealistic if it is carried out thread, then the collective farmers will remain starving."

NOVOBUG DISTRICT. The secretary of the party cell of the Ovsyanikovskiy village soviet, STEBLUK, said among the collective farmers: "The more we drag out the threshing, the better it will be for us. If we thresh soon, then we will take out the bread, and there will be nothing left for us."

September [1932]

Voznesensky district. The manager of Raizagotzerno, a member of the party TISHKOVSKY, said about grain procurement: "The PKK gave a firm directive, first of all, to deal with stacking, and then grain procurement." An assistant to the district

director of the Voznesenskaya MTS, a member of the BASTAN party among the collective farmers, said: "Our business is, first of all, to mow the harvest, and then to start harvesting grain."

SPARTAKOVSKY DISTRICT. The Secretary of the PKK GAVZEL at the meeting of the Bureau of the PKK said: "We will not be warmed up in case of non-fulfillment of grain procurements, as if we fulfill the plan and leave the collective farmers without bread."

Zinovievskiy district. Member of the Artel. "3rd Comintern", Komsomol member TEREZOVA, regarding the termination of the distribution of bread in public catering, said: "We do not obey such a decision. If they do not give out baked bread, the collective farmers will not work. More bread will rot in the field than we can eat."

PERVOMAISKY DISTRICT. In with. Migeya⁵ chairman of the board of the collective farm TSEGELNICHENKO, candidate of the CP(b)U, (former Petliurist), among the collective farmers said: "What kind of Soviet power is this. I am a communist and I do not understand why the deception whining at every turn, today they say one thing, and tomorrow another, now they have imposed 120 thousand pounds on the village and lie that after the execution we will also have left. In fact, after the export of grain, we will have nothing. The people work for nothing."

ARBUZINSKY DISTRICT. In the "Shiroky Lan" art[e]l during the discussion of the grain procurement plan, the chairman of the board, a member of the party, said: "We have bread only to pay off the state." As a result of such a statement, the collective farm did not adopt the grain procurement plan.

⁵ So do the documents. Slid - Migiya.

TSEBRIKOV DISTRICT. Authorized PKK in the village. Among the members of the board of the artel, you said to no one among the members of the board of the artel: "I'm not a fool to take the last pound of bread from a peasant, let the 20 woman go and take it herself, I'm ashamed in front of the collective farmers, we cheated last year, anyway we won't fulfill these plans, because the plans exceed harvest".

NOVOUKRAINSKY DISTRICT. The director of the Bolshevik state farm, BIRKIN, in a conversation with state farm employees, said: "This year, the grain procurement plan for both the district and the state farm is unrealistic. In order to carry out these plans, all the grain will have to be given away, the collective farmers will again have to starve, and the loss of horses will begin again. The Soviet authorities have created such conditions that there is no opportunity to work either on the state farm or on the collective farm."

DOBROVELICHKOVSKY DISTRICT. Head[of] the Organizing Department of the PKK SKRIPAK and Chairman of the District Kolkhoz Union SLYu SARENKO spoke at the PKK bureau: "Last year the grain procurement plan was unrealistic, and we were forced to fulfill it. Therefore, we were forced to make bends, we lost 50% of the horses due to lack of feed, this year we need to book funds for horses in advance, regardless of the fulfillment of the grain procurement plan."

KOMINTERNOVSKY DISTRICT. The secretary of the "Kommuna" party cell of the Speridonovsky S[elsky]/Soviet POLTORATSKY said: "This year it will be difficult for us to fulfill the grain procurement plan, since the yield is low."

KHORLOVSKY DISTRICT. The representative of the PKK for the Aleksandrovsky village council/ZADIRKO spoke about the implementation of the grain procurement plan: "It is impossible to fulfill the plan for the village council, because in fact less than the grain procurement plan has been threshed, I am forced to take out the sowing material to the grain procurement." In the artel "Chervoniy

Pakhar" the chairman of the board, SHUSTOV (member of the party), at a meeting of collective farmers, declared that after the fulfillment of the grain procurement plan, there would be no grain left on the collective farm. After such information, a group of collective farmers of 5 people. took away the keys to the barn with bread from the storekeeper in order to interfere with the implementation of the grain procurement plan.

October [1932]

K[ARL]LIBKNEKHTOV DISTRICT. On the part of the PKK and RIK, no attention is paid to the management of the threshing, which ultimately led to a slowdown in the rate of grain delivery.

In the "Oborona" artel of the Katerinintal rural/council, the board of the artel refuses to export grain for grain procurement. At the general meeting, a decision was made to first of all dump the seed, pour 15% for the collective farm

kov, and the rest to hand over to the state.

KHORLOVSKY DISTRICT. In with. Konstantinovka, a candidate of the PIKALOV party among the collective farmers, said: "Why are you silent, the last grain is taken from you for grain procurement, nothing is left for you, if you were friendlier, then they would not give bread. Where the people are friendly, the collective farmers have already received bread."

KOMINTERNOVSKY DISTRICT. The chairman of the artel "For a better future", he is also a party organizer, said: "Our plan of 25,000 pounds has been fulfilled by 25%, it will probably be difficult to continue to fulfill it, since there is nothing left to hand over, but they won't believe me."

DOMANEVSKY DISTRICT. The authorized representative of the PKK for the Akmechetovsky village council, HAIT, compiled a grain-forage balance for collective farms and informed the party committee that there was no more bread on the collective farms and there was nothing more to procure.

The representative of the PKK for the Domanevsky village council, SA PIRO, is inactive, and among the members of the board of collective farms he says: "How can I fulfill the plan for grain procurement when there is no more bread on the collective farms."

M[ORE]ALEKSANDROVSKY DISTRICT. The secretary of the party cell of the Balkovsky village council, BEREZINSKY, in the presence of non-party people, declared: "The grain procurement plan for our village council is unrealistic. In order to fulfill it, you need to harvest twice a year. Now the artel has fulfilled the plan by 10%, but it no longer has bread."

Znamensky district. The chairman of the VPE RED commune, a member of the party Chmuratov, said at the party meeting: "Although the plan was adopted, it will be difficult to implement it."

KHORLOVSKY DISTRICT. The chairman of the Chaplinsky village council, a member of the DROT party, on the issue of the implementation of plans for grain procurement in the individual sector, said: "How can

fulfill the plan, if the individualists did not suffer as much as we demand from them.

TSURUPINSKY DISTRICT. Secretary of the party cell Cossack camp KORSHUN, on the issue of the grain procurement plan among party members, said: "It's better to expel me from the party, but I don't want to work."

SNEGIREVSKY DISTRICT. The representative of the PKK in the Lyubo Mir village council, IVANOV, among the collective farmers, stated: "I was in all the artels and saw from the threshing that none of the artels would fulfill the plan for grain preparations. I don't know what kind of fool could bring such plans to the collective farms.

TROITSKY DISTRICT. Chairman [chairman] of the artel with. Shimkovo ZAGORODNYUK at a closed party meeting said: "I have fulfilled the plan by 23%, and I will not continue to fulfill it, since I have no more bread."

Secretary of the party cell Komarovka KOCHERZHINSKY, in a conversation with party members, spoke out: "I myself am a peasant, I see that there is no one to take bread from. In my opinion, the plan is enlarged in order to frustrate as much as

possible. BLAGOEVSKY DISTRICT. The secretary of the party cell IVANOV declared among the collective farmers: "It's enough to cover our eyes, I must say honestly, in a communist way, that our artel "Victory of October" will by no means fulfill the plan, since there is an insignificant amount of unthreshed bread left."

November [1932]

Znamensky district. Vice[chairman] Rika MARTYNOVICH stated: "This year, Ukraine will completely lose its footing. If last year the collective farms did not
fell apart, then this year they will finally fall apart.

The head [manager] of the Raisnab, a member of the NOVIKOV party, at a meeting on the adoption of the plan, said: "It's better to indicate lower yields than to puff like last year, it's better to let people from the Caucasus come to us to buy bread than we have to go to them. If we are given a plan for more than 20,000 tons, then I will not be in Znamenka. I'm tired of last year's hunger strike."

Zagotzerno ZADUNAEV, head of the office, said: "According to the initial plan, we would have at least something left of fu
cultures, and now it turns out that there is nothing left."

In with. Mikhailovka, the secretary of the Komsomol cell KONOVALOV, when discussing plans for grain procurements, in the presence of Komsomol members, threw down his ticket, declaring: "I'd rather be non-party, then they won't make any demands on me."

Voznesensky district. Authorized PKK for s. Brother VOLOSHIN, at a time when the plan was only 49.9% fulfilled, said among the collective farmers: "We will succeed with grain procurements, other villages and collective farms are worse than us

with these campaigns."

The assistant [assistant] to the director of the MTS, a member of the BASTON party, said about the reduction in the grain procurement plan: "I expected much more, because they know very well that advances were given little, the theft of bread does not decrease, but increases, every collective farmer knows that he has no more advances give and it will be reflected in the threshing.

ZELTSKY DISTRICT. At a closed party meeting of the cell with. Badeno, while analyzing the closed letter of the PKK about the increase in the pace of grain procurement, the chairman of the council, a member of the BARUNAGEL party, said: "Now let them write 20 more such letters, but this will not help, since the wheat plan we all we won't do it anyway."

SNEGIREVSKY DISTRICT. The chairman of the Caucasian village council, VOYCHENKO, a member of the party, said about grain procurements: "If we hand over the threshed grain to the state, and only ears scattered in the steppe are left for the collective farmers, then it's better to leave threshing now." The secretary of the

Marokhovskaya party cell, PIDTOPTANNY, expressing his mood about the unrealisticity of the grain procurement plan, [said]: "The plan is unrealistic, and we will not fulfill it in any case."

The representative of the RPK for the Kaluga village council does not take any measures to fulfill the grain procurement plan. To the demand of the Secretary of the PKK to raise work in this direction, PIDTOPTANOY answered: "Sit down yourself and prepare bread, then you will see what can be achieved."

DOMANEVSKY DISTRICT. When meeting with a member of the party, TORBA, the manager of the Zagot Zerno ZELINKEVICH office said: "I was in the Lidievsky village council, there is no bread there, and therefore they do not export anything. The plan given to this village council is unrealistic."

The chairman of the artel "Soviet Peasant", a member of the party SAMOILENKO deserted from the village. Before leaving the village, he often stated that the artel would not fulfill the grain procurement plan, that the collective farmers would starve.

The fact of desertion of traitors also took place in Gra
dove village council.

NIKOLAEVSKY DISTRICT. Authorized PKK s. Visunsk VEDOMSKY (sent to grain procurement by the Regional Committee of the Party) declared to one non-party: "When I ask you by letter from Odessa about the state of grain procurements, you will answer me, I need this in order to know whether anyone will be responsible for the unrealistic plans. Here in Odessa, 75% of the party members and workers are for Trotsky, but they are still afraid to speak out actively. I see that the plans are unrealistic."

NOVOODESSKY DISTRICT. Deputy Chairman RIK'A DYACHENKO, after the reduction in grain procurement plans, said: "Many collective farms will not be able to fulfill the reduced plans."

ANATOLYEVSKY DISTRICT. The head of the office for Gotzerno, CHMELEV, spoke out: "Although the plan for the district was lowered, it will not help, the plan will not be fulfilled, all the same, since there is no bread on the collective farms. If all the sowing material is taken out, then in this case the plan will not be fulfilled."

TSEBRIKOV DISTRICT. Secretary of the party cell Bran kovanovo KHORLOV said: "I am sure that the reduced
We will not complete the plan."

Secretary of the party cell Tsebrikovo MELMAN said: "We have reduced the plan by 5 thousand cents. I am sure that after the reduction of the artels, the plan will not be fulfilled, since they no longer have bread.

ARBUZINSKY DISTRICT. Secretary of the party cell The benevolent PETRENKO said about the reduction in the grain procurement plan: "They are doing it wrong, the plan is reduced for individual farmers, but not for collective farms. The collective farms are unlikely to be able to fulfill the plan, and if they do, they will be left without bread. Now there is such great discontent among the collective farmers that at least do not show yourself to their eyes."

KHARKOV REGION

August 1932

IZYUMSKY DISTRICT. At a meeting of the district commission for developing the grain procurement plan, the deputy [deputy] chairman of the RIK, who is also the head of the planning department, a member of the VEKLER party, remained with a dissenting opinion during the vote, because he believes that the plan for the area is unrealistic.

BOGODUKHOVSKY DISTRICT. At a meeting of the district commission, the head of the RZO LAPENKO, the chairman of the RKS VOLKOV and the director of the MTS PANASYUK expressed the opinion that the grain procurement plan for the current year was unrealistic.

BLIZNETSOVSKY DISTRICT. The chairman of the RKSoyuz PRI KHODKO on the issue of grain procurement, among the district workers, spoke out: "The plan is unrealistic, again they will take away the grain from the collective farmers and leave them hungry, there will be no seeds left for sowing." The chairman of the Raiplan, DYUZHNIK, supports PRI KHODKO, declaring: "Well, you are an eccentric, comrade. PRIKHODKO, we are the executors of the battle, we ordered - we must comply, that's all."

DRABOVSKY DISTRICT. At the plenum of the Byrlovsky village council, a party member, chairman of the village council ZAIKA and a member of the board of the collective farm KOMPANIETS declared that the grain procurement plan received by the village council was unrealistic and unsustainable. Although the secretary of the rural party cell KOBETS proved the groundlessness of the statement of ZAIKA and COMPANY, the next day the collective farmers resisted the export of grain on account of the fulfillment of the August procurement plan.

PETROVSKY DISTRICT. The chairman of the artel "Donets", a member of the party STARUKHIN, spreads the opinion among the collective farm activists that the grain procurement plan received by the collective farm - unreal.

KREMENCHUGSKY DISTRICT. Secretary of the party cell Cree Vushi Kosvinov said: "The plan is absolutely unrealistic, we cannot force the collective farmers to starve. I don't understand the party's politics at all - they write one thing, but it turns out another."

LIPOVODOLINSKY DISTRICT. Chairman of the Bayevsky Village Council, Komsomol member of LOBKO on the issue of the plan for the grain supply

The tok declared: "If we fulfill the plan we have received of 31,000 pounds, then we will have to endure, as we endured last year. I believe that according to our village council we can give 18,000 pounds. I will fight to carry out this plan."

SUMSKY DISTRICT. In with. Gritsakovka, at a meeting of party members together with Komsomol members, when discussing the grain procurement plan, noted a number of speeches with a statement that the plan was unrealistic. This was also stated by the secretary of the party cell.

KOBYLYAKSKY DISTRICT. In the Komarovsky village council, all Komsomol members present at the meeting voted against the adoption of the grain procurement plan.

ONUFRIEVSKY DISTRICT. At the plenum of the PKK, the secretary of the party cell s. Vasilyevka ZEMLYANAYA said: "We have been given an unbearable preparation plan for the grain grower, we will not fulfill it. I ask you to remove me from the job of secretary of the party cell.

KRASNOGRAD DISTRICT. In the village of Natalino, the chairman [chairman] of the collective farm named after. On May 1, SKRYPNIK, a party member, at a meeting of the board, when discussing the grain procurement plan, made a proposal: to ask the regional organizations to send a commission to determine the yield. In the village of

Zachepilovka, collective farm chairman BRECHKO, a party member, said: "Although we have adopted the plan, it is unrealistic and we will never fulfill it. I wrote a protest on this issue. In the village of Dobrenki, the chairman of the collective farm "Chervoniy Zhov Tenen" MELESHKO, a member of the party, spoke out: "We will by no means fulfill the grain procurement plan. Our leaders do not see that this year is not good. I will take out a pony leg, if only to cover up my eyes. And when I finish threshing, I will distribute all the grain to the collective farmers, then let them shoot me,

judge what they want, then they do.

The unreality of the plan was declared by the chairman of the Popovsky village council GNIDA, a member of the

party. CHUTOVSKY DISTRICT. In the village of Stepanovka, the candidate group abandoned the plan and decided that Rai the party committee sent an authoritative commission to determine the actual yield.

GRADIZHISKY DISTRICT. In the village of Lipovoe, when discussing the grain procurement plan at the bureau of the party cell, 2 members of the bureau

voted against the plan. Most members of the Party and Komsomol organizations consider the grain procurement plan unrealistic and refuse to work on grain procurements. At the plenum of the village soviet, where the question of grain procurements was raised, only 4 out of 16 party members appeared, and only 8 out of 40 Komsomol members. The plan was not adopted at the plenum.

BELOPOLSKY DISTRICT. During the discussion of the grain procurement plan at the plenum of the PKK and RIK, the grass-roots workers showed passivity. In the debate, neither the chairmen of the village councils, nor the collective farms, nor the secretaries of the party cells spoke.

POLTAVSKY DISTRICT. In the Malinsky village council of parties The National and Komsomol organizations are opposed to the adoption of the grain procurement plan. Party cell secretary KULIKOV but considers the plan unrealistic, systematically gets drunk, doing nothing for grain procurements. At a meeting on the collective farm, party members and Komsomol members opposed the adoption of the plan. In the

Golovachsky village council, at a meeting of the communist fraction of the village council, party members opposed the grain procurement plan, as a result, the plan was not adopted. At a general meeting at the collective farm, a member of the party, ZOZULIA, spoke out against the adoption of the plan. The meeting also

rejected the plan. The chairman of the Bulanovsky village council, MOROZ, a member of the party, said: "I don't know what to do, you will inevitably become an opportunist if they give you unrealistic plans. If we fulfill them, we will completely destroy the collective farm, and the collective farmers will remain hungry.

N[OVO] GEORGIEVSKY DISTRICT. In the village of Nikolskoye, the grain procurement plan was discussed at a party meeting 3 times, but the plan was not adopted, only for the 4th time, in the presence of responsible district workers, the party group agreed with the plan, but individual communists still consider the plan not real and impossible.

The representative of the PKK in the village of Ivanovka, the chairman of the District CNS NIZKOUSOV, expresses dissatisfaction with the large grain procurement plan, stating: "This is a real robbery on the part of the Soviet power. It is not the rulers who sit in the district and top leadership, but boobies. Stalin, Kossior and others cannot govern the country. Let them come and do the cooking themselves, and I will quit my job and leave, I don't want to rob the peasants."

Party member TKACHENKO refused to be the secretary of the village party cell, saying: "I say that the grain procurement plan is not real, and the communist who talks about the reality of the plan is lying, because in order to fulfill the plan, you even need to take straw."

SAKHNOVSHCHANSKY DISTRICT.

Member of the commune Oleinikovo BERSHAK, a member of the party, spoke out against grain procurements at a meeting: "Let me they want to consider it a right or left opportunist, but I will tell everyone that the plan is unrealistic and we will not fulfill it."

Secretary of the party cell Andreevka TSURIKOV said: "Let the plans be approved in the district, but I will not fulfill them, since the plan is unrealistic, and after its implementation, the collective farmers will starve."

OBOLONSKY DISTRICT. In with. N[ovy] Kaltaev⁶ the secretary of the Komsomol cell RUDENKO voted against the plan, and the secretary of the candidate group Ryabenko left the meeting altogether during the voting. In with. Ivanovka,

the chairman of the collective farm NIKOLENKO, his deputy PAROFILO, a party candidate, KOTSYURBAK, a member of the Komsomol, and KROT, a member of the party, all the time spoke out against the grain procurement plan, inciting the collective farmers not to accept it.

KRASNOPOL'SKY DISTRICT. In the village of V[eliky] Bobrik, at a meeting of the party cell, when discussing the grain procurement plan, party member ILCHENKO stated in his speech: so as not to be hungry again. Party member MALEVANNYY said: "The historical decisions of the Party are being distorted by district organizations, which exaggerate the yield, thereby mislead the masses, and thereby embitter themselves. It turns out that the collective farmers work day and night and receive one kilogram per workday. How to continue to live?"

Similar speeches were made by 5 members of the party. When the grain procurement plan was submitted to a meeting of village activists, members of the SEREDA and ZINCHENKO parties made the following statements: "The people are starving, and you are

⁶ So do the documents. Slid - Kalkaiv.

to us with plans. We don't have enough bread to completely sow the fields, not to mention food." As a result, the asset plan was not adopted. VOLCHANSKY DISTRICT. "Now

we are considered an activist and militants of the masses of the village, but when you come home, you are in a depressed mood due to shortcomings. The wife and children ask for food, but you have nothing." (Candidate of the TURKUN party). "I will say that the plan for this year is unrealistic. I am afraid to talk about it openly, because they will consider me an opportunist. The mass accuses me that last year I took bread and left hungry. If we fulfill our plans this year, the collective farmers will go hungry again." (Member of the Komsomol OKOROROTONY).

N[OVO] SENZHARSKY 7 DISTRICT. "At present, I cannot understand what is being done and how we should act during grain procurement. Everything will be taken away again, and the peasants will remain hungry." (Member of the Komsomol with. Plyusovki TARASENKO).

"I can't understand who made the plans, I can't fulfill them perhaps because they are not real. (Member of the Karas party).

TROSTIANETSKY DISTRICT. "If we complete the grain procurement in full, we will starve again. Is this life? You can't live like this anymore." (Party member ANDREICHENKO, brigade director of the collective farm in the village of Trostyanets).

MIRGOROD DISTRICT. "Now it is a shame to be a member of the party, seeing such outrageous demands on the peasantry. There is not enough courage to carry out such work among the peasants, since we must say that it is white, knowing that it is black. The peasants laugh at us like we are fools." (Director Soyuzkrupa YAKIMENKO).

BARVENKOVSKY DISTRICT. The chairman [of the] commune "Peremoga" of the Danilovsky village council, YESKHIN, and the communard of NABO KA, party candidates, on their return from the regional center, where the grain procurement plan was discussed, were talking: "They don't want to take our opinion into account, they gave us an unbearable plan."

PECHENEZH DISTRICT. In the village of Borshchevaya, the chairman of the collective farm REDKO, a party candidate, on the issue of grain procurement

⁷ Here and so on the document. Slid - NovoSandzharsky.

wok, in the village council he said: "The party has lost confidence in the face of the masses. If a party member speaks at a meeting, then he is not a pony they mumble and scold everyone.

September [1932]

YAGOTINSKY DISTRICT. In the village of Pologi, the secretary of the party group KOROBKO and the candidate of the CP(b)U SOROKA systematically get drunk and say about grain procurements: "We will carry out grain procurements only if there is bread left after distribution to the collective farmers."

POLTAVSKY DISTRICT. On the collective farm "Ostanniy rik p'yatirichki" of the Bulanovsky village council, a member of the board of Kishinets, a party candidate, together with the wealthy TOPOLYA K. and TOPOLYA A., convened a meeting of collective farmers, at which they raised the question of the unreality of grain procurements. CHISINETS at the meeting made a proposal to petition for a reduction of the plan by 50%.

OPOSHNYANSKY DISTRICT. In the village of K[irillo] Antonovka⁸ the secretary of the party cell TELYUKOV, in a conversation with party members, said: "It is extremely difficult to work here now. No matter how much we fight, the plan for grain procurements will not be fulfilled, since it is unrealistic, it is better to prepare documents now, steal a card from the PKK and run away from these campaigns from the region." DIKAN DISTRICT. On the issue of

grain procurements, the secretary of the party cell of the Chervoniy Sadok commune BEDRATIY said: "Well, to hell with these plans, how can such a plan be carried out. I gave up and absolutely do not want to work. Let them expel me from the party, transfer me to another job. I'm ready to hand over my membership card." GADYACH DISTRICT. In the village of Timofeevka, the chairman of

the artel "Chervoniy Step" ZEMEITSA, a candidate of the party, refuses to fulfill the grain procurement plan, declaring: "I will not fulfill it, because there is not enough bread, and we will have to starve."

SAKHOVSHCHANSKY DISTRICT. The chairman of the Promin commune, KOZYUPA, a member of the party, said: "I won't fulfill the plan, because I don't have enough for sowing. The plan for our village is unrealistic."

⁸ Imovirno, go about with. Kyrlyo Ganivka.

GRADIZHISKY DISTRICT. The authorized representative of the PKK, YAREMEN KO, having fallen under the influence of the opportunistic sentiments of the activists, was confused and did not know what to do, saying: "At least get out of here as soon as possible, since the plans are unrealistic, no one

wants to work." PETROVSKY DISTRICT. Chairman [Chairman] of the collective farm. Skryp nika GLOBLENNYOY, the candidate of the party, said on the question of grain procurements: "I do not intend to follow the path of last year in order to leave the collective farmers without bread. First of all, I will book the threshed grain as a sowing fund, secondly I will distribute it to the collective farmers, and lastly I will fulfill the grain procurement plan. According to my calculations, there is nothing to hand over the grain procurement, because the harvest is bad.

October [1932]

RESHETILOVSKY DISTRICT. VASHKEVICH, the chairman of the artel of the Korzhitsky village council "Vulkan", a member of the party, having fulfilled 20% of the grain procurement plan, refused to continue the delivery of bread, saying: "We have no bread, there is nothing to feed the collective farmers with."

N[OVO] SENZHARSKY DISTRICT. A member of the District Committee of the Komsomol, TOKARENKO, said: "The Regional Committee wants to send me to work in the village, but I will not go, up to and including exclusion from the Komsomol. What kind of work can there be in the countryside, when you go hungry, no matter how hard you work, you

will still end up as opportunists. The Komsomol members of the M[alo] Pereshchepinsky cell, VASSIL CHENKO and NOVIKOVA, categorically refused to work on grain procurement: "We will not go anywhere, the peasants have no bread, we do not want to make enemies for ourselves." In this village, a group of Komsomol members, including 15 people. filed a petition for the release from custody of the son of a kulak TROYAN, who was brought to justice for hooliganism and anti-Soviet manifestations.

The secretary of the VARAVA party cell shares the right-wing opportunist sentiments of the members of the board of the artel named after

V.I. Stalin. KRASNOGRAD DISTRICT. Chairman [Chairman] of the village council with. Zachepilovka and the secretary of the party cell, BRECHKO, said: "No matter how hard you try, you still [will not fulfill] the grain procurement plan, because it is unrealistic."

CHUGUEVSKY DISTRICT. Chairman of the board of the artel in the village. Grakovo PUGACHEV, member of the CP (b) U, he is also the secretary of the party members

ki, delays the implementation of the grain procurement plan, declaring:
"The grain procurement plan is not feasible, since it is unrealistic."

November [1932]

BOGODUKHOVSKY DISTRICT. Chairman of the artel "Peremoga" city. Bogodukhova PILIPENKO, a member of the Party, refuses to export grain on account of the plan, saying: "I won't hand over any more grain, since I don't have anything to spare."

N[OVO]VODOLAZHSK DISTRICT. Authorized PKK in the village. Gavrilovka KULIK, in a conversation about the new reduced grain procurement plan, said: "If we fulfill the plan even after the reduction, then in a month or two the collective farmers will be left without bread and will starve."

SAKHOVSHCHANSKY DISTRICT. The chairman of the Nadezhdinsky village council KAGADY, a member of the party, said about the reduction of the plan among the party members: "I have been working in co-institutions for a long time and experienced all sorts of campaigns, but now the end has come to me, since the grain procurement plan is unrealistic. I already agree to give up my membership card and become a speculator." He is supported by the secretary of the party cell: "Although the plan was reduced, we still won't fulfill it, and if we do, we will starve."

LIPETSK DISTRICT. The board of the collective farm "10 years of the KNS" in the village of R[usskiye] Kishki⁹ decided that the reduced grain procurement plan, due to its unrealism, would not be fulfilled. At the general meeting, a delegation was elected consisting of the authorized RPK MALYSHEV (representative of the Dzerzhinsky RPK in Kharkov) and the chairman of the collective farm ERESHIK. It is characteristic to note that MALYSHEV did not object to this decision and did not try to prove the reality of the plan.

A.M.S.S.R.

August 1932

BIRZUL DISTRICT[AY]ON. Chairman [Chairman] of the village council with. Lipatskoye ZHOSAN, a member of the party, in a conversation with the collective farmers, said that, in his opinion, the grain procurement plan was unrealistic, adding: "If only it were possible, then I would today

⁶ Imovirno, go about with. Russian Tishki.

I left the village, because I can't take bread from the peasants, because there is very little bread, but the trouble is that they won't let me go and will force me to work on grain procurements.

Chairman [Chairman] of the collective farm. Voroshilov s. Aleksandrovka Nikolai ZHUKOV, a member of the party, declares: "This year again we will have no grain left, and if they really take away all the grain, then I will be the first to leave the collective farm and run away completely from the village."

September [1932]

GRIGORIOPOLSKY R[AYO]N. Secretary of the party cell with. Dorodskoye LUPOV, during the adoption of the bread plan procurements, recognized this plan as quite realistic, but recently LUPOV has been talking among the activists and collective farmers that the plan is too big for the collective farm and cannot be fulfilled. The chairman of the KNS and a member of the board of the collective farm MELGRA Khristina, a poor woman, a party candidate, the day before the wagon train was sent during work, told the collective farmers the following: "Why are we working, they will take all the grain anyway, we need to quit work, then they will give us bread. Most of the bread sent to the station, but the collective farmers were given very little, now they are pressing on the threshing in order to take out all the grain.

BALTSKY DISTRICT. Chairman of the SelRKI s. Obzhiloye LAPATIUK, the candidate of the party, is talking among the collective farmers about the unreality of the plan for grain procurements, moreover, they categorically refuse to participate in the grain procurements. Chairman [Chairman] of the collective farm. Stalin s. Gergino ROSINSKY Dorotheos, party candidate, declares to the collective farmers: "If we fulfill the grain procurement plan this year, we will be left without bread and starve, but if we do not fulfill the grain procurement plan and distribute bread to the collective farmers, then they will put me in the DOPR. I decided, however, to distribute bread to the collective farmers, and if they put me in the DOPR for this, then it's not so scary, my family will be provided for, and the collective farmers will support me.

Chairman [Chairman] of the collective farm. Dyachishina s. Yelenovki⁷ KULI CHENKO Grigoriy, a candidate of the party, in a conversation with collective farmers says: "This year we will have to starve more than last year. You see, MTS trucks come and take all the bread from us. We will remain fools with you.

⁷ So do the documents. Slid - Olenivka.

KAMENSKY DISTRICT. In with. Kulnin, the secretary of the party members and the chairman of the village council, told the kulaks: "If you don't have as much bread as indicated in the task, apply to the village council, we will draw up an act, carry out a protocol at the presidium of the village council and remove part of the task from you." The

behavior of the secretary of the party cell and the chairman of the village council leads to the fact that a number of hard workers are in no hurry to complete the task, squander their bread and declare the absence of the one they have.

OKNYANSKY DISTRICT. Chairman of the collective farm "Promin" with. Tiskolung KULCHITSKI, a member of the party, in conversations with collective farmers for grain procurement, declares: "Until we provide ourselves with food and fodder, we cannot export grain at the expense of grain procurements, otherwise we are doomed to starvation."

October [1932]

BALTSKY DISTRICT. Secretary of the party cell Andreyashevki MARKITAN and authorized RPK PALATNIK do not manage the grain procurement campaign, limiting themselves to the allocation of 3 women, party members, to senior foremen, giving them village performers to help them. They do not organize brigades from the asset, and such brigades do not exist.

At the general meeting of the village, the authorized PKK PALATNIK said: "The plan is unrealistic and has been significantly increased for this village." After the performance of PALATNIK, the supply of bread the individual sector has ceased.

Kolkhoz im. Bujora s. Chernechoe⁹ out of 465 cnt. performed only 242 cents. In the warehouses of this collective farm there is a significant amount of milled grain. But the board of the collective farm refuses to hand it over for grain procurement. The chairman [of the collective farm] BONDARCHUK, a member of the party, declares: "I can't hand over bread, I need to provide for the collective farmers." A member of the board BERNADSKY, a party candidate, says: "We won't export any more bread, because the collective farmers remain hungry." DUBOSSAR R[AY]ON.

The collective farm "Moldova socialists" in the village of Doibany, out of 570 cents to be handed over to grain procurement, completed 72 cents. Stop further delivery of bread

⁹ So do the documents. Slid - Chernecha.

or, since the representatives of the regional party committee MILLER, TSYGANISHIN and POPOV sent there support the opinion of the collective farm management that the plan is unrealistic and that there is no need to export more grain. BIRZUL

DISTRICT. Chairman of the collective farm "3rd decisive year" p. Kornya borscht Grigory, party candidate, says among the collective farmers: "I want to hide bread in order to provide for the collective farmers, because I know that they will labour, just like last year, but they make me take out the bread." For this collective farm, the grain procurement plan has been fulfilled by 32%. The council of the commune "Paris Commune" of the Koshar village council, chaired by SHEVCHUK, a member of the party, issues the following resolution: members of the commune, to abandon the plan for grain procurement and not to export more grain.

DONETSK REGION

August [1932]

STALIN DISTRICT. Secretary of the party cell Staro Mikhailovka declared: "The grain procurement plan received by our village council in the amount of 2,500 centners is not realistic, and we will not be able to fulfill it. According to our village council, we can take out only 140 cents."

MARIUPOL DISTRICT. Chairman of the commune October DUDKOV said: "The grain procurement plan is unrealistic. By fulfilling it, we will leave the members of the commune without food and we will be left without seeds."

The director of the Mangushskaya MTS spoke about the plan for grain procurements in the following way: "The plan, of course, is feasible, but the collective farmers will be left without bread. Although this year's harvest is larger than last year's, it will be difficult to fulfill the plan, because the sowing area is less than 3,000 hectares.

SLAVYANSKY DISTRICT. At a meeting on the development of grain procurement plans, the secretaries of the village cells and the chairmen of the collective farms spoke out against the plans they had been taught, declaring that they would not fulfill the plans, since they were not realistic.

The head of the district land department, KOSTYANOVSKII, in a conversation with employees about the grain procurement plan, said: "My head is spinning, I don't understand what is being done. It must be said openly that the plan of 9,200 tons is certainly not feasible, even if the collective farmers are not left with bread to subsist on. In with.

Freedom on the collective farm "Iskra" at the bureau of the party cell all party members and candidates present, as one declared: "The plan is unrealistic and impracticable." The secretary of the same GURA cell and the chairman of the collective farm, GORBASENKO, proposed that the bureau of the cell file a petition with the RIK to reduce the plan. As a result, the plan for the cell bureau was not accepted.

7.VIII. in with. Rayaleksandrivka held a general meeting of the party cell with up to 80 people present. Many of the speakers - party members and Komsomol members - said: "We are not against grain procurements, but we will not carry out this plan, since it is unrealistic." As a result, out of 80 people present, only 15 people voted for the plan.

In with. Malinovka 20 people of rural activists were present at the party meeting. The communists declared: "They will take away all the wheat from us under the broom, and we will remain hungry. Why do they give such big grain procurement plans when this year's harvest is several times worse than last year's.

August 9th in Rayaleksandrovka, more than 1,000 collective farmers gathered to discuss the grain procurement plan. Many individual farmers were present. Among many of the SIRIKS, Athanasius, a party candidate, a former kulak, his two brothers were exiled for banditry, made a statement: "The plan is unrealistic, they want to rob us again. You first provide us with bread for a year, and then we will give the rest ... Enough to mock the poor peasants. Every year we are left without bread... We do not need Soviet power, and it makes no difference to us who will govern Russia. We are not against Germany, Poland, or the Cadets, but we are against the Communists, who have brought it to the point where not only the peasants, but also the workers are starving... You can take it from us only by crossing over our corpses...". The meeting was cancelled.

SVATOVSKY DISTRICT. The PKK representatives for the Kolomichansky, Kovalevsky, Svatovsky, Oktyabrsky, Baltinsky, Raigorodsky, Goncharovsky and Kruglinsky village councils stated that "the grain procurement plan for these rural areas

vetam is unreal."

STAROBELSKY DISTRICT. The deputy [chairman] of Starobelsky RIK NEDELCHENKO, in a conversation with some members of the party, stated: "The plan is unrealistic, everyone will be taken away. There is no truth in the country, and even more so in our region. I will leave the party and go to beat with a hammer. The plan was imposed, it is necessary to rally honest people - revolutionaries to fight the bastards who are doing anti-Soviet deeds with grain procurement. Chairman of the Artel Stalin

ILMINSKY, the candidate of the party, declared: "The plan for the artel is very big. It hurts the soul that such a small artel should fulfill such a figure, it is necessary to petition the RIK to reduce the plan. LUGANSK DISTRICT. During the discussion of the grain procurement plan at collective-farm

meetings, in a number of places, protests by Party members against the adoption of the plan were noted. Thus, for example, in the Sukhodolsk Village Council, party member BIRYUKOV declared at a meeting: "The plan is big, we will have to starve, there is nothing to thresh, let them take bread in straw." Such speeches were noted in NovoAnnovsky, Orekhovsky, NovoSvetlovsky, Kruglyakovsky, Samsonovsky,

Sukhodolsky and other village councils (26 similar speeches were recorded in total).

GRISHINSKY DISTRICT. On the collective farm Voroshilov of the Andreevsky Village Council, the candidate of the DOTSENKO party at the general meeting of collective farmers objected to the adoption of the plan, declaring that it was unrealistic. Before a meeting in a group of collective farmers, DOTSENKO said: "... You do not vote for the plan, but raise your hands against the plan, and if you remain silent, the plan will be considered adopted...".

In the village Grishino, an employee of grain procurement, a member of the MOS KALENKO party, referring to grain procurements, said: "This year will really be decisive and will decide everything, horses will die of hunger, livestock will be taken into harvesting, bread too, in order to fulfill the plan. Therefore, everything must be handed over to the grain, and people will starve again."

The secretary of the party cell of the Nikolaev village council said: "Well, we'll fulfill the plan, and then we'll leave the village ourselves, since they don't believe our data; let them try to carry out the plan according to them data."

KRASNOLUCKY DISTRICT. SVIKOVIEV, the authorized representative of the PKK in the Sofievsky village council, in an interview with activists, said: "This year the bread is worse than last year, but the plan is bigger. I don't understand how they brought him to the collective farms, in such a situation all the collective farmers will scatter."

KRAMATORSKY DISTRICT. Chairman [Chairman] of the village council with. Aleksandrovka, a member of the ZHADAN party, said among the collective farmers: "Here, they gave us a plan, we must work it out and you should bring bread, but it's easiest to work it out, but when it comes to exporting, I don't know what we will export, because we have not enough bread." At the Krasny Partisan collective

farm of the Belyansk Village Council, the chairman of the collective farm and the secretary of the party cell on the issue of grain procurement said: "The plan is unrealistic, we will have trouble this year." In the "Svoboda" commune of the Pervomaryevsky village council, the authorized representative of the PKK PEREPELITSA in a group of board members said: "The plan, in my opinion, is unrealistic, exaggerated, and it will be bad with the grain collection this year."

VOROSHILOVSKY DISTRICT. The chairman of the board of the collective farm of the Malo-Ivanovsky village council, SHAPOVALOV, a member of the party, when approving the plan for grain procurements, said: "It's hard to say now whether the plan is real or unrealistic, but whoever says that the plan is easy is without a head."

At a party meeting in Utkino Bureau of the cell was instructed to talk with the City Party Committee about revising the plan in the direction of decreasing solution due to its unreality and impossibility of implementation.

ST[ARO]KERMENCHIKI DISTRICT. In the NovoPetrivskiy village soviet, at a party meeting devoted to grain procurements, the secretary of the party cell stubbornly argued to the audience about the unreality of the plan taught. In with. Trembachevo, at a meeting

on grain procurements, a member of the collective farm board, a member of the DERGACH party, declared: "The district commission took all the information concerning the grain procurement plan from the ceiling; she is only interested in taking the bread, and that people will remain hungry is of no interest to anyone."

KRASNOLIMANSKY DISTRICT. In with. Terny at a meeting of the party bureau, a member of the bureau, he is also the chairman of the village council, MAR CHENKO, categorically objected to the adoption of the plan, stating

Laya: "The plan is unrealistic, and therefore I categorically refuse to accept it." At this meeting, 3 party members voted against the plan. The next day, at a general meeting, the secretary of the Tretyak party cell said: "I am not voting against the plan, but against its unreality and implementation."

STAROKARANSKY10 DISTRICT. Chairman [Chairman] of the commune. Kalinin, party member KHARCHENKO declared: "Last year we were taught how to carry out grain procurements, and this year we won't be fools anymore."

MELOVSKY DISTRICT. In with. Morozovka party candidates MEDVEDEV and KRIKUNOV, speaking at general meetings, declared: "How long will these poor peasants be robbed ... We, collective farmers, are called to meetings only to show that, they say, the collective farmers themselves voluntarily hand over bread to the state" . BELOVODSK DISTRICT. During

the elaboration of the plan for the grain supply of preparations at closed party meetings, there were protests against the adoption of the plan. In with. Sinkovo, the party meeting made the following decision: "In view of the poor harvest, the grain procurement plan given by the RIK will not be accepted as unrealistic, we will not fulfill the plan."

M[ORE]YANISOLSKY DISTRICT. Head [manager] rayfo LUNIN during threshing on the collective farm. The Comintern said the following: "You are threshing, but the bread is not yours. It will be sent to the exiled kulaks. And your bread is the spikelets that you will collect."

September 1932

MAKEEVSKAYA DISTRICT. Chairman [Chairman] of the collective farm. Molotova, a member of the CHEREDNICHENKO party, said among the collective farmers: "... Our salvation now lies only in the fact that the longer we do threshing, the longer we will eat our bread."

ARTEMOVSKY DISTRICT. A member of the collective farm of the Nikolaevsky village council PUSHKAR, a party candidate, a poor man, said: "The collective farmers are fools who obey the Jews and carry out grain procurement, but they themselves will be hungry."

¹⁰ So do the documents. Slid - Old Caravan.

KRASNOLIMANSKY DISTRICT. In with. Yampol, a member of the collective farm board, a candidate of the YESIKOV party, said in a group of collective farmers: "We will not carry grain because we do not have enough."

Chairman of the collective farm "Len[inskaya] Zorya" p. Popovki, the candidate of the SHIMKO party, evades the implementation of the grain procurement plan, declaring to the collective farmers that the plan is unrealistic. Party cell secretary KRASHCHENKO, instead of fighting for the fulfillment of the plan, goes to Liman and walks there all day long.

STALIN DISTRICT. Chairman of the artel "Chervona Zirka" p. Elenovka, the party organization proposed to hand over 1000 cents to the grain procurement. grain, but he categorically refused to export the grain, saying: "Do whatever you want, expel from the party, bring to trial, but they will not export the bread. It is enough that last year they were taken away, and the collective farmers had to starve. Now I will not allow this, it would be better if they condemn me, but before the people I will be right "(Chairman [Chairman] of the artel YAKOVENKO).

STARONIKOLSKY DISTRICT. The authorized representative for grain procurement, a member of the party since 1915, in Mariupol, in the house of a peasant, said: "The plan for grain procurement both in Ukraine and in the villages is unrealistic. Intensified grain procurement destroys agriculture - the foundation of the Soviet power ... What is being done now with grain procurements is a vivid example of the left excess, which was condemned by the 3rd All-Ukrainian Party Conference.

GORLOVSKY DISTRICT. Member of the collective farm Vorovsky of the Kalinin Village Council, party member ZUBCHENKO, in a conversation with collective farmers, said: "Until we distribute bread for ourselves, whoever comes to take it is off with his head. If everyone adhered to this line, then our bread would never be taken away."

MARIUPOL DISTRICT. The chairman of the Komintern commune, a member of the party STEPANENKO, said: "I will not fulfill the grain procurement plan, and if I do, then by 60-70%; then I will go directly to the Central Committee of the party and report that the situation will be the same as last year.

KRAMATORSKY DISTRICT. "An unbearable plan has been imposed on us. It is good for the non-Party who must not carry out any directives of the Party and feel no

responsibility" (secretary of the party cell of the Ocheretinsky village council SHKARUPA). "We were

besieged like a Sidorov's goat, if we fulfill the plan this year, then we ourselves will probably starve" (member of the board of the collective farm named after Zatonsky Blagodatiev village council, member of the party NOVICHENKO).

VERKHNETEPLYANSKY DISTRICT¹¹. The authorized representative of the PKK for the Bakhmutovsky village council stated that "the plan is unrealistic and impossible."

ROVENETSKY DISTRICT¹². "I won't take bread to the syppunkt, the government decree says that, first of all, it is necessary to supply the collective farmers, and then hand it over to the state" (Chairman of the collective farm "Verny Put" of the Orekhovo village council, candidate of the party KIRICHENKO). RUBEZHANSKY DISTRICT.

"This year, according to our village council, we miscalculated, we won't have to fulfill the plan. The expected yield is lower than the actual one. We have not only a surplus, but hardly any left for sowing" (secretary of the KARA USh party cell, Pervomayskoye village).

KADIEVSKY DISTRICT. "I will not carry out grain procurement, since the plan taught for our village is unrealistic" (chairman of the village council, party member KUTSENKO).

MELOVSKY DISTRICT. "We need to delay the grain procurement plan and the export of grain ... We need to tighten it all the time ... And then we will say that there is nothing to take from us, take what you want" (party member KORKISHKO, chairman of the Chervo na Ukraina collective farm) . MARKOV DISTRICT. In

with. Bondarevka, the chairman of the village soviet, SUDNIK, and the secretary of the party cell GREKOV are constantly talking about the unreality of the plan and showing a tendency to put this question before the higher

organizations.

October 1932

SLAVYANSKY DISTRICT. "No matter how hard we try, the grain procurement plan will not be fulfilled. The land was empty

¹¹ So do the documents. Slid - VerkhnyoTeplivsky.

¹² Here and so on the document. Slid - Rovenkivsky.

even hay was not collected on it, no one wants to work on the collective farm; weeds were removed instead of crops. We won't eat bread next year with such cultivation of the land" (Head of the district office "Zagotzerno", member of the TURKO party).

KRASNOLUCKY DISTRICT. "Is it a secret that the kulaks are the people who fed the entire Soviet government with bread. Look at how well the kulaks work" (PKK representative for the Khrustal Artel, party member KUZMINSKI, in a conversation with collective farmers).

GRISHINSKY DISTRICT. Chairman of the village council Yurievka SHKUR, the foreman of the collective farm "Kamenka" IVANISENKO and the supply manager of the collective farm. Petrovsky PROKOPENKO - all party members, (SHKURA served with Makhno), among collective farmers systematically campaigned against the adoption of the plan, setting them up so that they would first of all keep the bread for themselves, and then hand it over to the state. At one of the meetings,

when the grain procurement plan was not adopted by the collective farmers, SHKURA and PROKOPENKO among the collective farmers said: "You can't do anything, you won't go against the masses ... If anyone comes for bread, you must drive to hell. We will not give bread, we must not allow the twisting that happened last year to happen. KRAMATORSKY DISTRICT. "We cannot fulfill the August plan, but to fulfill the

annual plan, we need to export 240 pounds every day. Where can I get so much bread" (secretary of the party cell of the Ocheretinsky village council SHKARUPA). KADIEVSKY DISTRICT. "We will not fulfill the plan, no one wants to work, the collective farmers go to work

poorly" (candidate of the PRICE party, authorized by the board of the Seltarn artel for grain procurement, served in the white army).

November 1932

STALIN DISTRICT. "There is no bread, there is nothing to eat, all the same, although the plan was reduced, there is nothing to fulfill it" (representatives of the "Zaporozhets" of the Beshevsky village council, party member MIKHAILOV). "After finishing the plan, I kept saying that the plan was unrealistic. They imposed 10,000 cents on the village council, and now take it off reap; all the same, even after the decline, the plan is unrealistic and unfeasible" (member of the KOZHEVNIK party, Voroshilov representative of the Selidovsky village council).

"The grain procurement plan is a puppet comedy: they overcharge, and then reduce it, they still want to fulfill it" (member of the DOLGOBROD party, Pravda traitors).

GRISHINSKY DISTRICT. Heads of rural organizations s.s. Voroshilovka, Grodovka, Krivoy Rog'ye, Krasnoye, and others said about the reduction in the grain procurement plan: "If even the reduced plan is fulfilled, then the collective farms and collective farmers will be left without bread. If we say frankly that the plan will not be fulfilled, then they will be considered opportunists."

MARIUPOL DISTRICT. The representative of the PKK in the Petropavlovsk village council, KhLIVENKO, is talking about the unreality of the plan and the lack of bread.

The authorized PKK PANKOV stated: "Are they not see that there is no bread. What else do they want?"

"If everyone were like me, then the collective farmers would thank me. I would give them 25% of the threshing, and the grain procurement can be put aside" (PKK representative for the Nikishensky village council SHAPOVALOV).

ROVENETSKY DISTRICT. "It must be said frankly that the matter of grain procurements is to hell. They themselves see that there is no bread, but at least die, but give bread" (PKK representative for the Kozobelovsky village council GRAY).

SVATOVSKY DISTRICT. In with. Mostki, in the OKDVA artel, the authorized PKK categorically ordered the chairman of the artel not to export bread, arguing that the bread in the artel not for export.

CHERNIHIV REGION

August 1932

NOSOVSKY DISTRICT. The secretary of the PKK VOLOSHKO, in a conversation with the response workers, said: "The grain procurement plan for our region is unbearable." VOLOSHKO, by agreement with the chairman, RIK'A PROTSENKO, went to Kiev to seek a reduction in the plan, which delayed the adoption of the plan by the PKK bureau and its distribution in the villages for 5 days.

GLUKHOVSKY DISTRICT. Chairman of the board of the collective farm in the village. Starikovo GOLOLOBOV, party candidate, at a meeting

the government said: "There is no bread, a bad harvest, if we give bread to the harvest, we will sit hungry." As a result, the grain procurement plan was not adopted.

PRILUKY DISTRICT. Chairman [Chairman] consumer cooperation in the village. Malkovka GOLOSNOY, a member of the party, spoke out: "The plan is big, as you wish, but we will not carry it out. Last year we fulfilled the plan, and after it we went hungry all winter." A member of the VLKSM KHARCHENKO said: "Through their plans, the Soviet government started weeds in the fields. It doesn't matter if you accept the plan at the party meeting, I will speak at the collective farm meeting and vote against.

In with. Yablunovka, a former red partisan, a candidate of the Nazarenko party, said: "Now work with a new asset, since the old asset is rotten. Once upon a time you dispossessed the kulak, and now you have undertaken to destroy us too, because last year you beat up some middle peasants and poor peasants like Denikin's, and if you want now, then look for another asset for yourself.

IN [ELIKO] BUBNOVSKY DISTRICT. In the village of Lipovoe, a party cell and 18 Komsomol members are inactive in grain procurement, declaring: "We were left hungry for work in the last grain procurement, since our workdays went to the campaign, so it will be this year." In the villages of Silchenkovo, Kosarevshchina,

Slobodka, Salogubovka, Spivakovka and Kharitonovka, authorized representatives of the district organizations ANDREYEV, ZHALI, BORISOV, LEVCHENKO, RUBANOVSKY, SAVCHENKO, RUCCHKO and heads of village councils all the time talk about the unrealistic plan, which disorganized the asset and jeopardized the implementation plan.

In the village of Berezovka, the secretary of the party cell KOVALENKO spoke among the party members and Komsomol members about the unrealistic plan: "The plan is unrealistic and we can only fulfill it by 50%. Last year, the representative of the Central Committee made contortions on us and left himself, and we had to answer to the collective farm masses.

September 1932

KOROPSKY DISTRICT. Of the 21 village councils of the district, 8 categorically refused to accept grain procurement plans, and of 51 collective farms, 21 collective farms. Upon second consideration, plans

nevertheless, they were accepted with the exception of the Buzanovsky and Velichinsky village councils. In the village of Buzanovka, at a general meeting on the issue of grain procurement, the chairman of the village council, a member of the party, said: "The plan is unrealistic and if it is imposed on us, I will take a rope and hang myself." In the village of Budishte, the chairman of the village council, party candidate KIRICHENKO, also spoke out against the plan and categorically refused to accept it.

BOBROVITSKY DISTRICT. The grain procurement plan for the villages was launched with a great delay. The delay occurred on the part of the PKK and RIK, due to the fact that they considered the plan unrealistic and expected the regional committee to reduce it (the secretary of the PKK ZAKOPAYLO was expelled by the regional committee of the CP(b)U from the party, the head of the Organizing Department was removed From the job).

In the village of N[ovaya] Basan, the chairman of the village council MOGILNY, a member of the party, spoke out: "The country was driven to the ground in two years, and people are eating cake. Here we handed over 1160 cents. bread and no more let's give."

In the village of N[ovy] Bykov, the collective farm chairman DERKACH, a member of the party, said: "I don't have the strength to work, it's better to put a bullet in my forehead, because anyway the collective farmers will be torn to pieces, if you complete the plan completely, it means leaving people hungry".

MALODEVITSKY DISTRICT. On the part of the chairman [of] RIK' REVA, his deputy DNEPROVSKY and the head of the Orginstra of the PKK ZINCHENKO, there was an attempt to reduce the plan or even achieve the release of grain procurements. With the arrival of the PKK secretary, their opinion changed, but

but they continue to talk about the unreality of the plan, especially from the side of the chairman [Chairman] RIK REVA and his deputy DNEPROVSKY. CHERNIGOV DISTRICT. In the village of

Makoshino, the secretary of the party cell DANENKO and the secretary of the cell of the Komsomol TRUKHACH said about grain procurements: "The Poltava region, the Kiev region and other regions have been stripped and let the people with bags, and now they want to do the same with us."

In the village of Raishcha, at a party meeting, one member of the collective farm board said: "The contracting plan proposed to us is a distortion of the party line. Last year, when our harvest was much better, we were given a smaller grain procurement plan than this year. Isn't it sabotage and distortion,

such a situation will lead us to starvation, and if we fulfill the plan, we will all swell with hunger and the Drabov story will be repeated, where everything was taken from people and let them go

around the world. NEGINSKY DISTRICT. In the village of Bezuglovka, KOLBASOV, a member of the Party, who was authorized for grain procurement, instead of explanatory work for the peasants, said: "Nobody wants to carry out grain procurement this year. The plan is tight. Famine must be expected by next spring."

At a general meeting of collective farmers, a member of the bureau of the Komarovskaya party cell, ALEXENOK, declared: "Although you consider me a member of the party, I don't consider myself in advance because I can't take that kind of pressure."

SNOVSKY DISTRICT. In the village of M[aly] Schimel, the candidate of the MEDVEDEV party at a general meeting on the issue of grain procurements said: "I won't go to the grain procurement brigade and I don't advise others, only bandits work there, who rob the villagers and the latter are starving." NOSOVSKY

DISTRICT. In the village of Lasinovka, the collective farm chairman YEREMENKO, a party candidate, in the presence of a RIK representative, declared: "There is no bread on the collective farm, go and take everything yourself, and if you take it, the entire collective farm will scatter."

MENSKY DISTRICT. The Voloskov cell, headed by the secretary SOLOGUB, categorically refused to accept the grain procurement plan, putting forward its own plan, four times lower than the district one. The

situation is the same in the villages of Kugovichi and Stepanovka, where the plan was not adopted, moreover, the chairman of the Kugovichi collective farm FISUN, a member of the party, grouped the collective farmers around him and, together with the latter, put forward his own plan,

reducing the district one by 75%. OSTER DISTRICT. The deputy [chairman] RIK'a, who is also the head of Raizu KOTENOK, a member of the party, said about the grain procurements: "The plan for grain procurements this year is difficult and it will hardly be possible to fulfill it."

October [1932]

PRILUKY DISTRICT. In the village of Perevolochnoe on 11/X, only

1.200 pounds. The secretary of the party cell NOT IMPORTANT said: "We can't export any more bread, since 40% has been distributed to the collective farmers, which they have already eaten. If we continue to carry out grain procurement, we will not have enough seeds, not only for spring, but also for autumn sowing.

BAKHMACH DISTRICT. The director of Raybank PAPKO, a member of the party, said about the grain procurements: "Where is the bread now, the peasants will not be lucky, because it is not. I don't think there will be a big turnover in grain. They twist our heads by opening cans."

OLISHEVSKY DISTRICT. In the village of Drozdovka, the chairman of the collective farm VASHCHENKO, a party member, refuses to carry out grain procurement, he distributed part of the grain for storage to the brigade of frames, which he intends to hide from accounting.

November [1932]

BOBROVITSKY DISTRICT. In the village of Bobrovitsa, an activist, candidate of the CP(b)U SYTNYK, declares: "What am I going to prepare if people have nothing. They either go hungry or eat watermelons and fall ill with typhoid fever."

KORYUKOVSKY DISTRICT. The chairman of the village council in the village of Okhrameyevichi, a member of the LITVIN party, does not mobilize the activists for grain procurement work, and the party cell is also inactive. LITVIN, instead of urging those who are firm to hand over their grain, says in a conversation with the peasants: "Proceed with grain procurement to the best of your ability."

IVANITSKY DISTRICT. Secretary of the party cell in the village. The forging mortar TOLOCHKO does not mobilize the asset for work on grain procurement. Many activists evade work, and TO LOCHOKO gives up, saying that he refuses to work with such a composition. Also, the party activists in the

villages of Rzhavets and Berezovka are completely inactive.

ROMENSKY DISTRICT. The head[of] Raizu BRATASH, a member of the CP(b)U, who is also deputy chairman of the RIK, said about the new reduced grain procurement plan: "Again, we were given an unrealistic plan, the task for rye and wheat was not in which case we can't do it. This is because people traveled to the region who could not prove that the new

the reduced plan is not feasible. You made a bungling, and now take the rap. The chairman of the

District Kolkhoz Union, BARANIK, spoke about the new plan: "I can't understand what the center thinks. They gave the first plan an unrealistic one, now it is as if they are correcting a mistake and repeating the same thing again. For rye and wheat, the task is certainly impossible. The collective farmers live, of course, thanks to the grain procurements, worse than the individual farmers.

Chairman [Chairman] of the village council with. Perekopovka, a member of the CP(b)U SURKIN, said: "If the plan were reduced by another 50%, then it would be possible to fight for its implementation, otherwise it is useless to waste strength, only we will make enemies for ourselves."

In the village of Kamenets, the chairman of the collective farm POLUN, a member of the CP (b) U, spoke about the new plan for grain procurement: "What will we get to. According to my collective farm, I will not be able to fulfill even half of what is due according to the plan. Are there people without heads in the region and in the district, allowing such political blunders."

OLISHEVSKY DISTRICT. Chairman [chairman] of the board of the collective farm with. Koptiev, a member of the POSTNOV party, in a conversation about grain procurements, said: "I can't even imagine what is being done in our Soviet Union. It seems to me that a counter-revolution has settled in power and is mocking the people. I know very well that the peasants have no bread. Already now they feed on surrogates. It is impossible to say everything, because opportunism will be sewn on and expelled from the party. There are many Party members who are reluctant to work. But you have to work, because you can't tell the truth."

In the village of Rzhavets, a member of the Komsomol IGNATENKOVA in a group of collective farmers said: "There is no point in living further. Owls With its five-year plans and preparations, the authorities brought everyone to the point where everyone was left naked, barefoot and

hungry. BAKHMACH DISTRICT. In the village of Pliski, party member MOISEYENKO, assigned to work on grain procurements, does not appear at the site, declaring that he will not think about losing his party card, but will not work.

KONOTOPSKY DISTRICT. Member of the Konotop party organization, chairman of the local committee of the TPO LEVKO, in order to avoid work on grain procurements, with the mediation

the chairman of the district insurance fund, a member of the CP (b) U SVERIDENKO, turned to the doctor with a request to issue a certificate of illness. Members of the party of the Konotop organization KOLACHEVSKY, GUZHANSKY, MALAKHOV and SIGALOV, who were mobilized for grain procurement work, also stocked up with similar information.

NEDRIGAILOVSKY DISTRICT. The chairman of the board of the "Spartak" commune of the Khoruz[ev] village council CHUZHENKO, a member of the Communist Party (b) of Ukraine, said about the reduction in the grain procurement plan: "We are fools that we fulfilled our grain procurement plan. Those who completed less were given more discounts, and vice versa, those who completed more were given less discounts.

The secretary of the Khoruzhevsky party cell, KOLOMATSKY, in a conversation, declared the impossibility of carrying out grain procurement body plan.

PUTIVL DISTRICT. In the village of Bovarino, the representative of the Kharkov regional committee of EVENTOV, in conversations with the peasants, said: "If you do not give bread, then no one has the right to take it from you by force. This grain procurement is like this - who will be taken off - and it's good." He also approves of the actions of the villagers who give statements about leaving the collective farm.

VINNYTSIA REGION

August 1932

LUBARSKY DISTRICT. Secretary of the PKK DOVZHIKOV and chairman of KK BASISTY wrote a letter addressed to the secretary of the Regional Committee of the Central Committee of the CP(b)U¹⁴ stating that the received plan for grain procurement can only be fulfilled if 58% of the gross harvest is delivered, which, they say, contradicts the party directives. Noting this, they indicated that the plan for the area was not feasible. In the village of Vyshnopol, at a closed party

meeting, the grain procurement plan was not adopted, and only at the secondary meeting, in the presence of the chairman of the RIK, was the plan adopted. After the meeting, the candidates of the party KOZAK Efim, KOZAK Philip and OBUKHOVSKY talked among the collective farmers about the

¹⁴ So do the documents.

the feasibility of the plan, that the decision of the Central Committee to reduce the plan for grain procurements remains only on paper, that the Soviet the authorities ignore the collective farmers and put them in a worse position than individual farmers, and that this year we will have to starve.

MAKHNOVSKY DISTRICT. Some leading officials, members of the bureau of the PKK, as well as the chairman of the RIK, express the opinion that the grain procurement plan is unrealistic.

BERSHAD DISTRICT. At a meeting of the PKK bureau, the head of the financial department POGREBTSOV, pointing out the unreality plan, opposed its adoption.

NEMIROVSKY DISTRICT. Chairman [Chairman] of the village council with. Bondarevka, a member of the PONOMARCHUK party, at a cluster meeting on grain procurements, said: "I can't accept the plan, you can put me on trial and take my party card."

ZATON DISTRICT. In the village of Vinkovtsy, party member ZHEKHOVSKY, at a closed party meeting, threw his party card on the table and said: "I don't want to be in the party anymore, because they write one thing and do another. They want to bring the country to hunger and you are poor. The country is ruled by fat-bellies, whose decision I will not carry out."

MEDZHIBOZH DISTRICT. In the village of Yaroslavskoe, among the ex-partisans and Red Army men who were sent to work in leading positions, there are tendencies to leave work in the countryside. The collective farm chairman VOGEL, a member of the party, said: "I will just collect the bread, and then - goodbye. I can't stand it anymore."

BABAN DISTRICT. In the village of Tanskoye, the party cell and the collective farm administration refused to accept the grain procurement plan. When checking the yield, it was found that the plan for the village is quite realistic.

ILYINETSKY DISTRICT. In the village of Parkhomovka, at a meeting of the collective farm board, together with the Komsomol cell, a plan was put forward, reduced by 100 cents. against RIK's plan. In the village of

Kopievka, the Komsomol cell, together with the activists, rejected the grain procurement plan.

DZERZHINSKY DISTRICT. In the village of Pavlochka, the chairman of the village council, a member of the party, YASKOVSKY, the chairman of the collective farm, MUROMTSEV, and other members of the party, talk about the unreality of the plan, declaring that the latter can only be carried out by 75%. The test found that after fulfillment of the plan remains for the issuance of 12 pounds to the collective farmers. on the eater.

BERDICHEVSKY DISTRICT. In the village of Kustin, the kolkhoz accountant ROZMAROVSKY, a member of the Party, spoke at a Party meeting against the adoption of the plan. It has a connection with the prosperous kulak element. After the said meeting, ROZMAROVSKY talked with the peasants about the failure of the grain procurement plan at the general meeting.

In the village of M[alaya] Tatarinovka, the chairman [chairman] of the village council GU MINSKIY, a party member, instructed the head of the school GORODNICHUK to take bread after threshing, and he agreed to indicate in the records a smaller amount of bread in order to hide part of it from grain procurements.

In the village of Ivankovtsy, the secretary of the party cell and the chairman of the village soviet are going to quit their jobs. They say: "It doesn't matter, either the mass will choke you, or they will put you in the DOPR. So you have to quit your job." In

with. Big [large] Gadamtsy at the plenum of the village council party members and Komsomol members opposed the adoption of the plan, despite the fact that before that the plan had been adopted at a closed party meeting. VOLOCHISSKY

DISTRICT. In the village of Maslovoe, the chairman of the village soviet, BARBALYUK, a member of the party, spoke at a Komsomol meeting: "The plan is unrealistic, but it is necessary to carry it out, because the bias will be sewn on." The chairman [of the collective farm] of the same village KUBIK, a party member, said: "This year one way or another we will have to sit in the dock, because the plan will not work anyway."

In the village of Sarnovo, the chairman of the BILIK village council, a member of the party, commented: "This year the plan is unlikely to be fulfilled. Nen, because the collective farmers will not agree to remain hungry.

ORYNINSKY DISTRICT. In the village of Zherdi, the chairman of the collective farm, PAVLUNYSHIN, a member of the party, said: "If we complete the grain procurement, then people will be left without bread, and there will be nothing to seed the fields with."

September [1932]

STAROUSHITSK R[AYO]N. In the village of Loevtsy, a DIKAN activist, a party candidate, refuses to take part in grain procurements, declaring: "I will not rob the villagers." SLAVUTSKY

DISTRICT. In the village of Selichevo, the chairman of the board of the collective farm, party candidate GURANSKY, before the start of the meeting of collective farmers on the issue of grain procurement, said in a conversation: "As you wish, but I ate soybeans last year, I don't know what to say about this year's grain procurement plan".

NEMIROVSKY DISTRICT. In the village of Volchok, the chairman of the village council, VOLOSHINYUK, and the Komsomol activist PASI CHENKO, instead of carrying out work on grain procurements, are drinking with the kulaks and other activists;

YURINETSKY DISTRICT. In the village of Vygnanka, the collective farmer CHERNY, a party candidate, after a party meeting, in a conversation with village activists, said: "Grain procurement is unrealistic, Soviet laws are worthless. All the time they said that the plan would be reduced, but in fact doubled, no one would fulfill it.

PROSKUROVSKY R[AYO]N. In the village of Grichany, the secretary of the party cell, KOZINA, expressed the opinion that the grain procurement plan was unrealistic: "We will take grain, because the party proposes to do it, but after that the peasants will have nothing left. After all, this year's grain procurement plan is larger than last year's. I don't want to talk about it. Because opportunism will be sewn on me."

STANISLAVCHIK R[AYO]N. In the village of Stanislavchik, the candidate of the DERMIS party, working at the site, said among the peasants: "Why do I need this party. It is much better to be non-partisan. I am loaded to carry out all sorts of campaigns and carry out grain procurement. If you would have completed at least 50%, it would be good." ZATON

DISTRICT. In the village of Pirogovka, the chairman of the SURA collective farm, a member of the Komsomol, in a conversation with the collective farmers stated: "I will not fully fulfill the grain procurement plan, because nothing there will be nothing left to feed the collective farmers."

October [1932]

ZHMERINSKY DISTRICT. In the village of Lyudovka, the secretary of the Komsomol cell PUGACH, the son of a prosperous peasant, instead of leading the Komsomol cell to work on grain procurement, leads such conversations among the peasants: "This year not a single one of our Komsomol members will go to pump bread. Enough to rob the peasants. Fools will be those villagers who will carry out the teacher's plan. Enough of us fools to deceive, we see what is it all about."

CHECHELNITSKY R[AYO]N. In the village of Britalka¹⁵, the authorized representative of the PKK, who is also the secretary of the party cell DOLINYAK, spoke at the presidium of the village council that the plans brought to the fore were unrealistic. By this he demoralized the rural asset.

In the village of St. Obodovka, authorized ZELENEVSKY, who is also the secretary of the party cell, instead of carrying out explanatory work, supports the side of some collective farmers and individual farmers who declared that the plans were unrealistic. As a result, the kolkhoz did not adopt the grain procurement plan.

PROSKUROVSKY R[AYO]N. In the village of Redkodubovka, the chairman of the village council, BANASHKO, a party member, and the secretary of the village council, RUDIK, a party candidate, spoke out: "Despite the decrease in the plan, the latter is still unrealistic. If the collective farm completes grain procurement, all the collective farmers will be left without grain. In the spring, there will be death for the individual farmers."

In the village of Martynovka, the collective farm chairman MOROZ, a member of the party and also the secretary of the party cell, said: "The one who invented the collective is a fool, since he will destroy the peasantry. With the organization of collective farms, the land is depleted, and in the future, if the situation does not change, everyone will

have to die. BERDICHEVSKY DISTRICT. In the village of Galchin, the chairman of the village council GLIMCHUK, a member of the party, and the chairman of the collective farm VLASYUK, a party candidate, in the presence of activists, spoke out: "In the individual sector, the grain procurement plan is not feasible, since a lot of bread is frozen and wet. Now it is better for the peasants to sell a pood of grain for 100 rubles than to give it to the state for 1 ruble.

¹⁵ So do the documents. Slide - Razor.

MEDZHIBOZH R[AYO]N. In the village of Shrupkov, the head of the collective farm KONDRATIOUK, a candidate of the party, in a conversation with the collective farmers, spoke out: "The party is mistaken in everything it does. They say that you need to press on the individualists, but they have nothing. Although I am a party candidate, I am against unfair actions." BRATSLAV

DISTRICT. In the village of Pechara,¹⁶ cases of refusals by party members to work on grain procurements were noted. Thus, party member KHRANOVSKY refused to work at the polling station. Thanks to this, non-party activists tend to refuse to participate in grain procurements.

November [1932]

PROSKUROVSKY DISTRICT. In the village of Yekaterinovka, activists, members of the party, in the village council on the issue of grain procurements said: "How long will the Soviet government stifle the people. When it will be good and you won't have to suffer. Life is much better in Poland than here. Even the workers are starving, receiving 100 grams of bread. Under Soviet power it was only good in 1925–27, but now people are starving on the collective farms." MEDZHIBOZH

DISTRICT. In the village of Goloski, the chairman of the collective farm, CHEFRANOV, a member of the Party, is trying to delay the fulfillment of the grain procurement plan, declaring among the collective farmers that the grain will not be lost on the collective farm and that they will manage to take it out.

MUR[OVANO]KURILOVETSKY R[AYO]N. In the village of Zoloto Gorka, the chairman of the Nezamozhnik collective farm, MOROZ, a party member, often gets drunk and neglects his duties. With regard to tax and insurance, MOROZ said: "How can you endure if they tear the peasantry like this. Soon the last skin will be torn off."

BERDICHEVSKY DISTRICT. In the village of Dmitrievka, the chairman of the collective farm GONCHARUK, a party candidate, in a conversation with the workers of the District Kolkhoz Union about grain procurements, said: "Let them consider me an opportunist, but I will not be silent, because if we complete the grain procurement, then a gram of bread will fall on the workday. Is the collective farmer a fool and does not see this? Through this, he goes to the factory and writes in a statement that

¹⁶ So do the documents. Slid - Pechora.

leaves the collective farm because he cannot feed himself. When the crops were examined, the agronomist looked at them from the road, where the bread is better, and set the yield at 1,300 cents, completely disregarding my opinion. We have a harvest of 800 cents. and now try to manage. In the village of Slobodische, the chairman of the board of the collective farm MA

ZUR, a member of the party, spoke out in connection with grain procurements: "We need to get away from the collective farm, because by the end of this year there will not be enough bread for the collective farmers." In the village of Golodki, the manager of the cowshed of the collective

farm, LY SYUK, a member of the Party, KRUK, a member of the Party, and SAMOTES, a member of the Party, drunkenly tried to sort out the socialized cows. Under their influence, the collective farmers show a tendency to sort out the socialized livestock.

Kyiv REGION

August 1932

ZHASHKOV DISTRICT. In the district, among the party activists, sentiments are developed that the plan given to the district in the amount of 72.150 cents. unrealistic and unrealistic. In support of this, data are given that last year, despite a better harvest and a large area of sowing, 60,000 cents were harvested.

TALNOVSKY DISTRICT. At the meeting of the Bureau of the PKK, there was no consensus on the adoption of the plan of 11,000 tons. The secretary of the PKK proposed to reduce the plan to 10,000 tons, the chairman of the RIC advocated 7-8 thousand tons, and the chairman of the KKRKI proposed to adopt a plan of no more than 6,000 tons. The secretary of the PKK KOVALETS, in a

conversation with responsible employees of the district, stated: "RayZU and agronomists misled by presenting exaggerated data on yields. Based on these data, the region gave us a plan that we will not be able to fulfill." RIC chairman BORTNYUK accused the PKK secretary of presenting exaggerated yield data to regional organizations. BUKSKY DISTRICT. Some leading district officials express the opinion that the grain procurement plan for 1932 is unrealistic, because according to the plan, 600,000 poods are to be handed over, while according to preliminary calculations,

only 250,000 can allegedly be handed over.

pounds.

NARODHI DISTRICT. In with. Ditkovichi, the chairman of the board of the collective farm DANILCHENKO, a candidate of the party, compiled the grain-forage balance in such a way that, according to their data, the collective farm would only have enough bread to feed the collective farmers until the end of the autumn sowing campaign.

September [1932]

KIEV DISTRICT. In the village of Gorbovichi, when talking about grain procurements, a representative of the GPC said: "We see that there is no bread in the village. I have already sought and will seek, wherever I can, that the plan be reduced.

In the village of Luka, the authorized GPC GERMAN spoke out: "The plan for the village is such that if we fulfill it, the village will be left without sowing material."

In the village of Gogolevo, when voting for the adoption of the plan, secret The leader of the party cell abstained from voting.

Authorized GPC in with. Khodoseevka¹⁷ KOSENKO, in a conversation with activists, said: "I visited a number of responsible workers in Kiev and talked about the situation in our village, but they don't even want to hear anything, they are afraid to say that the grain procurement plan is unrealistic." The chairman of the collective farm of the same village, BYGOLTS, a member of the CP(b)U, said: "I did not know until I went to work that our party had such a bureaucratic approach to agriculture. We don't have bread. The plan they gave us was exaggerated. Collective farmers will starve.

CHERNOBYL DISTRICT. In the village of Ilinty, the authorized RIK'a SHALKEVICH, a member of the Party, said: "We will not be able to fulfill the grain procurement plan this year, since the peasants have sown very little and, moreover, [have] a poor harvest."

In the village of Tolstoy Les, the chairman of the village council YANOVSKIY, a member of the party, after returning after a 3-month absence for retraining and learning about the grain procurement plan, tried to escape from the village. When he was detained, he said: "I will not work, I want to get out of the district." Yanovsky is expelled from the party.

KORSUN DISTRICT. In the village of Sukhari, the party meeting on the issue of grain procurements issued a resolution: "Fulfill the August plan and continue to intercede with the district about withdrawing the plan, as it is unrealistic.

¹⁷ So do the documents. Slid - Khodosivka.

ROZVAZHEVSKY DISTRICT. The representative of the RIK in the village of Kukharskaya Sloboda CHMELEVICH does not carry out any work on grain procurement. On August 25, together with the kolkhoz accountant, he appeared at the PKK and declared that the grain procurement plan was unrealistic.

FASTOVSKY DISTRICT. In the village of Dedovtsy, the chairman of the board of the collective farm SLUSAR, a party candidate, the son of a kulak, gave an order to stop the export of grain to the point, referring to the fact that he would petition the Raykolkhozsoyuz to reduce the plan, since, according to his calculation, there would not be enough grain for sowing.

In the village of Veprik, a member of the party SOSNOVSKY, an employee of the forestry, said among his fellow villagers: "In the RSFSR, a completely different republic, the peasants have bread and other things, just like we used to have, and Ukraine has been so bare that you can just run

away." CHERNYAKHOVSKY DISTRICT. In the village of Slavovo, the secretary of the cell, KOVALEV, said among the party members of the village about grain procurements: "It is their business to demand, but not our business."

ZOLOTONOSH DISTRICT. The chairman of the board of the Promartel artel, PINYAVSKY, a member of the CP(b)U, the supply manager ELTERMAN, a member of the party, and an agronomist, in order to reduce the grain procurement plan, compiled a fictitious grain forage balance, significantly reducing the yield according to the balance. On this basis, they filed a motion to reduce the given plan for grain procurements. PULIN DISTRICT. There is an opinion among the leadership of the district

that the grain procurement plan is unrealistic and that it is impossible to fulfill it. Rural party cells have also been set up.

Smelyansky district. At a meeting of the board of the collective farm, the representative of the PKK, SHTOMPEL, said: "Let's accept the August grain procurement plan, but we won't even talk about the annual one, because if the collective farmers find out, they will disrupt the fulfillment of the grain procurement plan. I think that it will be reduced for us, and if it is not reduced, then I don't know how we will fulfill it."

TALNOVSKY DISTRICT. Authorized PKK in the village. Ekaterinopol, in a conversation about the implementation of grain procurement by the kulak farms, spoke out: "Kulak farms are given they did not fulfill their plans, since the latter are beyond their strength."

RADOMISLSKY DISTRICT¹⁸. In the village of Kotovka, a member of the Communist Party (b) of Shatilo said: "I was ordered to hand over 10 poods of grain under the contract, but I will not hand them over. I'd rather give them my membership card."

CHERKASSKY DISTRICT. In the village of Taldyki, party candidate ZINCHENKO said: "If our collective farm fulfills the plan, we will all die of hunger. The individual farmers are naked and barefoot, and you can't take anything from them." To the question of those present that it was inconvenient for him, as a party member, to speak like that, ZINCHENKO said: "What do I need their party for. Did I write an application for admission to the party, the chairman of the village council wrote to me, who is looking for fools to be executors. I am not a fool to work for nothing."

N[OVOGRAD] VOLYNSKY DISTRICT. The authorized RIK'A LIPKOVSKY, a member of the Party, is not at all interested in the fulfillment of the grain procurement plan. He demanded that the village soviet remove the firm assignment from his relative POLYANSKAYA, whose husband had been convicted the previous year for malicious failure to fulfill grain procurements.

PEREYASLAVSKY DISTRICT. In the village of Yanenki, the manager of the collective farm, SVETLENKO, a party candidate, in a conversation about grain procurements, said: "We cannot oppose grain procurements separately, but we need to persuade women to come out and not allow grain to be exported, since we ourselves know that people will starve, if the grain is taken out."

LYSYANSKY DISTRICT. In the village of Petrovka Popovka, the chairman [of the] village council, who is also a representative of the PKK, said in a conversation: "No matter how hard you work and do not agitate the individual farmers on the issue of grain procurement, still nothing will help. How can you fulfill the plan when there is no bread."

OBUKHOVSKY DISTRICT. In the village of Germanovka, a member of the GUK party said: "Comrade Stalin is no longer there, he caused a lot of grief to people with his contracting and collectivization, and he fled to Switzerland."

BORODYANSKY DISTRICT. In the village of Mikulichi, the collective farm chairman LOZENKO, a member of the party, spoke among the activists about the grain procurements: "The plan for the collective farm is very painful"

¹⁸ So do the documents. Slid - Radomishlsky.

shoy. Except for rye. There will not be enough grain for sowing if we fully fulfill the grain procurement plan. In the village of

Druzhnya, the chairman of the collective farm, VDOVENKO, a party candidate, said: "If we fully fulfill the plan, then there will not be enough bread not only for feeding, but also for sowing." The chairman [of] the village council in the same village, KRAVCHENKO, a member of the party, said: "I don't know how to carry out the grain procurement plan, I have already used different methods, described two peasants, well, we'll sell it, but we still won't take bread."

October [1932]

SLOVECHAN R[AYO]N. The secretary of the district committee of the LKSMU DUBOVIK among the district workers spoke out: "What have the central organs of the party brought to. This year I was on vacation in Poltava, where people are completely starving, many have died. This year the plan is unbearable, and if we fulfill it, we will bring Ukraine to collapse and starvation. Plan for our area impossible, and if we fulfill the plan, everyone will remain hungry and we will have to flee the area. CHERNOBYL

R[AYO]N. The chairman [of the] District Kolkhoz of the Union YAKIMCHUK, a member of the party, said: "I traveled around a number of villages and made sure that there was no bread. When I was in the village of T[olsty] Les, I saw that the peasants were drying watermelons and potato husks and eating it, since there was no bread."

In the village of Cherevets, a representative of the PKK (Secretary of the CC RKI) said: "This year there is not enough food, there is no bread, so it will be very difficult to fulfill the grain procurement plan."

CHERNOBAEV R[AYO]N. In the village of Samovitsy, the chairman [chairman] of the village soviet TARASENKO, candidate of the CP(b)U, spoke out on the issue of grain procurements: ate."

ZOLOTONOSH R[AYO]N. In the village of V[esely] Kutry¹⁹, the authorized PKK, he is also the deputy [chairman] of the RIK, ARONOV, upon arrival in the village and without having read the position on the spot, fell under the influence of the opportunistic moods of rural workers and arrived in the area with a petitioner

¹² So do the documents. Slid - Vesely Khutir.

vom about reducing the grain procurement plan. The Bureau of the PKK issued a reprimand to ARONOV.

BRUSILOVSKY R[AYO]N. In the village of Chernogorodka, the chairman of the board of the collective farm, SHULZHENKO, a member of the party, systematically gets drunk and speaks out about grain procurements: "The plan for grain procurements is unrealistic, I will not give bread." The secretary of the party cell, MIROSHNICHENKO, supports the opinion of the chairman of the board about the reality of the plan.

LYSYANSKY DISTRICT. In the village of Lysyanka, the chairman of the village council KUCHER and the authorized representative of the PKK SHULGA, who are members of the party, do not work on grain procurement and consider the grain procurement plan unrealistic. In their opinion, it will be impossible to fulfill the plan without mass searches. In the village of Popovka,

the chairman of the village council GURAI, a party candidate, is also inactive in grain procurement and believes that it will be impossible to fulfill the plan for the individual sector.

November [1932]

CHERNOBAEV R[AYO]N. The secretary of the party cell of the Komsomol GOROVIK, refusing to participate in grain procurement, met a member of the village council SEMONENKOVA, and began to scold her: "Why do you go and rob people, it would be better to go to the collective farm and work, otherwise you will spend time on grain procurement, but you won't have work days and you won't get bread, and then you'll starve. The commissioners come to our village, press us to pump out the bread, then they leave, and we will have to look people in the eyes."

KHABINSKY DISTRICT¹³. The weak progress of grain procurements is largely due to the presence of opportunistic sentiments among some of the leading district workers. The head[of] the Organizing Department of the PKK SALOVOITOV pointed out that the plan for the district was unrealistic and unlikely to be implemented. Chairman [RIK'a] SEMNYUK is also determined and at the same time seeks to leave the district.

BARANOVSKY DISTRICT. In the village of Zhaboritsa, the PKK authorized NEDZELSKY, who is also the secretary of Baranovsky

¹³ So do the documents. Slid - Khabnyansky.

party collective, said that in their village the plan would not be fulfilled by more than 40%.
Meanwhile, the bread plan taught
preparations for this village is quite real.

In the village of Dubrovka, after refusing to carry out grain procurements, the commission seized bread in sheaves from the hard-deliverer BERNGOLTS. After the complaint, the chairman of RIK'a SHEVCHENKO gave the order to return the bread to the said hard-deliverer. KANEVSKY DISTRICT. Chairman [Chairman] of the collective farm with. Taganchi

RUDENKO, a member of the Party, refusing the grain procurement plan, declared: "We have no bread, first of all we have to provide for ourselves." In the village of Verbovka, the authorized PKK SHULGA said: "How tired I am of working in the village, if it continues like this,

then I will apply for withdrawal from the party, let them fail
with their villages.

In the village of Martynovka, a member of the party LYSOGOR said: "I will not take any part in the grain procurement, since there is no bread in the village."

MAKAROVSKY DISTRICT. In with. Plakhtyanka of the chairman of the village council KUZMENKO, a member of the party, detained the speculator KRAVCHEN KO, who was exporting bread to Kiev in the amount of 15 pounds. By agreement with the secretary of the party cell, KIRPACH, KUZMENKO returned 7 poods to this speculator. bread and did not bring him to responsibility. In with. Sitniki, authorized by the PKK, TREPANOV, does absolutely nothing about grain

procurements and systematically engages in drunkenness. Once he drank away his clothes to the clerk KALENIKO. Thanks to this, TREPANOV

does not enjoy any authority among the villagers.

Kyiv DISTRICT. Chairman of the village council Vygurovshchina ZDORENKO, a party member, said: "The grain procurement plan is large and we will not fulfill it. If it is not changed, we will be left without bread and again we will not be able to sow completely."

*GDA SB of Ukraine. - F. 16. - Op. 25 (1951). - Ref. 3. - Ark. 4-68.
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No

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December 13, 1932

TOP SECRET

TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION
OF UKRAINE

SPECIAL REPORT ON
ANTI-PARTY AND A[NTI]/S[SOVIET]
MANIFESTATIONS OF PARTY MEMBERS IN TRANSPORT

Based on materials for 13/XII 1932

Tov. R.E.DENS
mountains.
Kharkiv No. 3231921

[...]2

There is a SIGNIFICANT GROWTH of anti-Party and anti-Soviet manifestations on the part of members and candidates of the Party. The nature of these manifestations is reflected in the following facts:

November 19, Sinelnikovo depot driver DERZHAVITSKY at the local committee office in connection with interruptions in the supply of bread³ said:

"There is no bread, the people are starving and angry. If this continues in the future, then power must be handed over to the king and then there will be bread⁴ .

¹ Vidilene is written in italics in plain olive. The title

² of the document is duplicated.

³ Reinforced by the blue olive of two risks. Here,

⁴ and far away, it was reinforced with a red olive.

On the same day, the luggage distributor of the Dnepropetrovsk reserve MAKARENKO Kondrat, a member of the party, in a conversation with the party member TROFIMCHUK said the following: - They,

the bandits, are doing it wrong, but for some reason we are silent. Were we so hungry under the tsar? MAKARENKO

has been a member of the party since 1926, has been working in transport since 1917, a house owner, and in 1929 was severely reprimanded by party purges for concealing a criminal record.

Locksmith of the Mechanization Base Nizhne-Dneprovsk GRECHANY, party member, on November 19 in the canteen of the Base called on the workers to strike, because of shortages of bread in the canteen.

2.XI Luggage dispenser of the Dnepropetrovsk reserve Ivan Antonovich CHERNNYAK, party candidate since 1930, in transport since 1903, in a baggage car, complaining about the difficulties, said: - These red bandits do everything on deception. The peasants were fooled and left hungry, cold and naked. I am a candidate of the party and I see that they, damn bandits, lead to the wrong place. I don't attend party or general meetings, because I see nonsense all around. Everything is done by the Jews, and if God would give war sooner, I myself would kill 50 Jews [would].

At the end of November, he said:

"They, the bandits, want to choke people with hunger. We will keep waiting and see what happens.

Prior to that (14.X), CHERNYAK, again on the train, led a[nti]/s[Soviet] agitation: "Soviet

power is a bunch of bandits who seized weapons in their hands to torment us. If they, damn bandits, did not touch the peasants and did not take away their land, then we would live well. In case of war, the Jews will not do well. To the remark of the greaser OLKHOVSKY: "Why then did you join the party?" Chernyak replied: "Necessity forced me to join the party.

CHERNYAK is passive in social and political

life, flaunts his candidate card, a former sergeant-

major of the tsarist army, carries out demoralizing work among the brigades.

3.XI at the general meeting of the conductors of the Dnepropetrovsk reserve, in the presence of 120 people, spoke in a debate, on the issue of the work of cooperation, the chief conductor of the Dnepropetrovsk reserve SEMYA Pavel, a member of the party since 1926, has been working in the reserve since 1917, with the following speech :

- How long will the co-operatives torment us with hunger? Free to tear the skin from the worker. Where is the government and the party looking? This is a counter-revolution - to torment the people with hunger and cold . The workers suffer in the city, and the peasants perish in the countryside. There is no enthusiasm for wrong actions. The collective farms were not built as Lenin pointed out, but everything was done by violence against the peasantry. They drove the peasants all into a heap and do not give to eat. If it continues like this, then all the collective farms will scatter ...

Following SEMYA, the chief conductor POGORE LOV spoke (a party member since 1918, has been working as a conductor since 1926, before that he was a switchman), who spoke, approximately, also for finished:

- In cooperation, thieves, bandits and bloodsuckers. Only shku ru is torn from the worker, but he is not given anything.

The chairman of the meeting described the speeches of both as an attack by opportunists and strangers. SEMYA AND POGORELOV shouted from their seats: "We were telling the truth." These cries were met with applause from the audience and exclamations:

"Well done, guys. That's right... That's right..." SEEDYA and POGORELOV participate weakly in the public life of the Party. Inspector of wagons Dnepropetrovsk AFANASIEV, in a group of non-party masses, called for a strike regarding the delay in wages: "Our heads are spinning: they

don't give out wages, but they demand work. You need to quit your job. AFANASIEV Anton Arkhipovich, has been a member of the party since 1930, has been working in transport since 1917, does not

participate in party work, is under the ideological influence of the kulak

element.

Cashier st. Novomoskovsk KRIVOV Ivan Mikhailovich, Candidate

The party leader characterizes his attitude to the party as follows:

- Party politics is a puppet comedy. All scientists and peasants despise the Communists and the Party. Party policy is bound to change. I want to be expelled from the party⁵.

⁵ Opposite the paragraph on the left margin with a black olive of affixing wrote: "zh.d. cashier".

Krivov has been in transport since 1926, he has been noticed in the sale of tickets at increased prices and in the calculation of passengers. From party loads maliciously evaded. He defended the kulak views on collectivization. According to our information from the local party organization, he was expelled from the party. Removed from work.

A locksmith of the NizhneDneprovsk Electrical Repair Plant BUKEREEV Vasily Ivanovich (party candidate since 1930, work experience since 1922, before that he served in the Red Army) in a group of workers revealed his anti-party face:

- I believe that the whole party is opportunist, and Stalin is a counter-revolutionary. The workers are starving and there is no hope of improvement. Bread is taken under the broom. The horses are dying of hunger. This is the policy of our leaders. During a discussion in the red corner of the passenger shop of the N[izhne] Dnipro Carriage Repair Plant of the industrial financial plan, the fitter Vasily Efimovich GAMANETS (a party member since 1925), made a statement: - For us, the industrial financial plan is not important ... You, leaders, three

skins are pulled from the workers, but there is nothing to eat.

During the lunch break, in the presence of 200 workers, he "complained": "There is no pay, there is nothing to eat. The worker walks like a shadow. Everything rots and disappears. There will be no bread. From collective farms and state farms nothing good to expect.

GAMANETS has 17 years of production experience and 3 years of service in the Red Army. In 1925, on the party line, he had a severe reprimand for drunkenness and fighting. In 1930 he was expelled from the party for a right deviation. He shirks from party loads. Doesn't pay party dues for 11/2 years .

November 19, a party member SOLODOV, who works as a machinist at the Pyatikhatka depot, expresses a decadent mood among the non-party niya:

- What are we going to do next? We are being stripped of our last skin. The ration of bread has been reduced. We were left without bread, potatoes and fuel for the winter. Everything goes into an abyss. It becomes scary when you think about what we have waited for and what awaits us ahead. We'll probably all die like flies. Speak nothing is possible anywhere.

SOLODOV has been working in production for a long time, an old member of couples ti. A similar mood has been manifesting recently.

The chief conductor of the Dnepropetrovsk reserve, party member, STORUBLEV Ivan Fedorovich, is the bearer of kulak anti-Soviet sentiments:

"Bandits and kodors robbed the workers and peasants and ruined the country. All are being exported abroad. They took away the freedom enjoyed by the workers and peasants. Now we have slavery.

STORUBLEV in the party since 1931, seniority has [since] 1904, is not interested in party life.

Efim Aleksandrovich MIROSHNICHENKO, a party member, always whimpers, complains about difficulties, is ideologically unstable, and expresses sympathy for Trotsky's teachings: "They brought the country to complete ruin. [With] such a government the country will perish. No

wonder Trotsky spoke the truth. "Just give the state, but the state doesn't give us anything."

gives.

MIROSHNICHENKO has been in the party since 1930, has been in production for 27 years, has not paid party dues for about 2 years, grabber. The locksmith

of the Locomotive shop of the same plant MARKOV Ivan Stepanovich shares with some workers about his unwillingness to be member of the party, presenting the following motives:

– Now a lot of things are not being done the way more wikis should be doing. There was a time when hardships could be endured, but now patience has come to an end. Enough to lean on difficulties. MARKOV

has been a member of the party since 1930, work experience - 13 years, a former red partisan, an intemperate party member. Repeatedly engaged in similar conversations. According to our information to party bodies, he was expelled from the party. MUKHORTOV, an engineer of the Communications Department of the Directorate of the Catherine [Railways] (party candidate), identifies the following moods:

- The Dneprostroy was built at the expense of the stomachs of the workers. So you can build if they press you by the throat and say: "Build." This is not socialist construction, when they build not at the expense of state accumulation, but at the expense of the last piece of bread that is taken from the people. MUKHORTOV, before

entering the party candidate, was noticed in repeated anti-Soviet and unhealthy reactions
research on various issues.

A student of the Dnepropetrovsk Mechanical Institute of Transport Engineers MONTHS (party member) showed his anti-Semitic face during the October holidays of this year: - I will not go to a demonstration where the Jews will perform, and the hungry workers will listen to them.

YASINOVATSKY D[AYOJN At

the Mariupolport station, the track-man PODYABLONSKY Semyon Kuzmich (party member), on the subject of the expulsion of Zinoviev and others from the party, said: - If Stalin is

not killed, then the peasants died. In the Red Army and among many party members, the mood is against Stalin for his policy of collectivization. No wonder they say that Voroshilov shot at Stalin. Too bad he didn't kill him. "People like Kamenev and Zinoviev suffered

through Stalin's policy. Stalin's campaign calls us to revolt. They almost tell us: "Fools, you are breathing with hunger." Stalin, together with the Jews and the bourgeoisie, robs the workers and peasants. The deputy head of the station Mariupol Port MI KHAILOV Abram Fedorovich (party member) reacts

to food difficulties in the following way: "Stalin will starve everyone to death. Now, too, at party meetings one has to remain silent, otherwise one will fall into opposition. Exclusion from the party 20 people. save the situation

it is forbidden.

MIKHAILOV has been working in transport since 1920, a party member since 1931,

a drunkard. The depot driver Yasinovataya KOBELYATSKY (transport and party experience since 1924, former chairman of the Yasinovataya local committee) sympathizes with Zinoviev and Kamenev, who were expelled from the party, considering the latter "real party leaders": "Stalin

against Zinoviev is still young. Zinoviev is truly a leader. He organized the Comintern, was in prison, was more in exile than Stalin, and now Zinoviev and Kamenev are being sewn up with counter-revolution. Stalin became ready to refuel and then brought the country to the point that we were dying of hunger. They hit the technique very hard, they send everything abroad, and the workers are forced eat tree bark.

The chairman of the local committee of the TPO BELYAEV (a party member since 1931, an office worker, a former counter salesman, a drunkard, a decomposed element) scolds our export policy:

- There is nothing to eat, and everyone goes abroad. They are in a hurry so that they don't die of hunger abroad. Nobody is worried about our Russian people. Peasants walk and ask for a piece of bread. The workers, on the other hand, bend their hump for one bread, and this bread does not get enough.

Station coupler Yasinovataya BORISENKO (party member, activist) is opposed to self-financing: - The workers were transferred to self-financing so that they would not pay anything fight and so that they die of hunger.

Station inspector Yasinovataya TELYUKHIN Fyodor (party member) expresses kulak sentiments: - No one needs the peasants, they are dispossessed of kulaks and soot go to jail.

Foreman of the station Mariupol GOLOVACH Ivan Ivanovich (party member) regrets that he joined the party: - I

could not refuse, the damned ones persuaded me. Head of the Ticket Bureau of the Yasinovatsky District PAV

LENKO Mikhail (party member) is a kulak mouthpiece:

"They, the bastards, are already picking on all the peasants. That the kulaks hindered them, and now the middle peasants, whom they accuse of hiding the grain, are hindering too. No one hides the grain, and the grain was lost in the field due to poor harvesting.

ZNAMENSKY DISTRICT

Depot technician Nikolaev CHERNETSKY (party member) considers the existence of "forced" labor among us is undeniable:

"Our government denies the existence of forced labor in our country. Meanwhile, the fact of forced labor is the new law on absenteeism.

Blacksmith FZU Znamenka VOLKODAV Isidor and instructor FZU GOY (party members) expect an anti-Soviet coup: - Something will happen soon. You can't live like this anymore.

ALEKSANDROVSKY DISTRICT Station

clerk SAZONOV (a party member since 1928) reveals strike tendencies: - The only salvation now is not to go to work in an organized manner. Then the center will feel it. Anyway, early

or later, the power will change.

Approximately, the head of the depot Bol[shoi] Tokmak KUPRIYANCHIK (an old member of the party) and the secretary of the depot party cell YAROVOYA are infected with the same moods, who react as follows to the depot workers' refusal to work:

- Bread is not given to the workers. Bread rations have been reduced. We cannot keep workers. Let them quit their jobs. We, too, will not work hungry, we will quit production and go to where we will be better fed. The government has no difficulty. Foreman of the Distance of the Path

LISNICHENKO F.N. (a party member, a former Menshevik, was once expelled from the party for opposition activities) at a party meeting, on the issue of expulsion from the party of the a[nti] / p[arty] group RYUTINA, made the following speech: - The opposition was right, because now

not even the most necessary products. The railcar driver of the station] Pologi PIROGOV

(party member, former Makhnovist), walking after the party meeting, said to a group of workers: - The workers and peasants are starving. All this Zinoviev,

Kamenev and others saw, took into account and wanted to improve the condition of the workers, but for this they fell into the opposition. The existing policy of the party will sooner or later be recognized as wrecking.

At the key party meeting of the Nikopol station, when discussing the decision of the Central Control Commission to expel the RYUTIN group, the depot fitter KOCHEROV (a member of the bureau of the party cell, a former socialist-

revolutionary, a former Trotskyist) spoke: - After my speech, I will be called an opportunist. But this would be incorrect. The opposition is right. We are building a heavy industry and have worked ourselves up to the point where the workers are starving. The cooperation is an opportunist organization. The party and trade union are also

opportunistic. SIMFEROPOL DISTRICT (on the territory of

Ukraine) At the party meeting of the station [station] Melitopol, on the issue of decisions of the last plenum of the Central Committee of the party, the depot driver SHCHEDRIN (party member) stated in the debate:

"We are being starved. Ate lice. Further in such conditions the worker cannot exist.

SHCHEDRIN was supported by the depot driver KUZNETSOV and the driver NIKOLENKO, who spoke after him (both party members, NIKOLENKO directs the party school): "We

fundamentally disagree with the policy of the party on the question of attitude towards the peasantry. The peasants take away bread and livestock, they are starving and have nothing to feed us.

SOUTH[O]WEST[ADNAYA] railroad] ODESSA

DISTRICT In November,

station dispatcher Pomoshnaya NAZAROV (party
ec) refused to go to work:

I'm hungry, I can't work. Everyone is exported abroad, and we, like donkeys, have to work. NAZAROV

Grigory Mikhailovich, party experience
since 1928, in transport since 1918, born in 1904.

Assistant [manager] of station [station] OdessaZastava No. 1
KULISHEV Petr (28 years old, party member since 1931, former
switchman), among a number of loaders - non-party, characterizing the
unsatisfactory state of public catering of loaders
kov, finished: - If

Andreev had been fed this dinner, then he would have sung a
different song. What is the difference between Andreev, Stalin and
Nicholas II? They are all the same in their concern for the workers.

Foreman

of the blacksmith shop of the MARTI plant in Odessa BELIN
(party candidate) seen in strike campaigning:

We are fools for being silent. If they had given up work, they would have received potatoes by the October holidays and would have been paid wages without delay.

A 3rd year student of the Energy Faculty of the Odessa Institute of Water Transport NIKOLAENKO, on the basis of the removal of part of the students from the scholarship, led among the "offended" such agitation: -

The government builds its well-being at the expense of the unfortunate pennies of students. We are all hungry. Is it possible to stay stay within the walls of the Institute.

NIKOLAENKO - party member, born in 1907, non-discipline nirovan.

KIEV DISTRICT The

head of the Traction Department of the Directorate of the South-Western Railways, Mikhail Efremovich BUKASOV, calls the supporters of the RYUTINA group expelled from the party: "These

guys are all so strong. As they did not assure the Central Committee of the party a couple of years ago that they would quit their opposition work, they nevertheless continued their activities. Well done boys.

BUKASOV

comes from a bourgeoisie, married to the daughter of a church elder, an engineer by training, a party member since 1925. In 1919–21. BUKASOV was a member of the party, but was expelled due to systematic drunkenness. He has transport experience since 1909. Non-authoritative. There are bureaucratic tendencies in the work. Opponent of paired driving, for which he had a severe reprimand. The quality of work is not satisfactory enough, it does not cope with the work. There are facts of nepotism and protectionism on the part of BUKASOV. drinks

in the company of some anti-Soviet old engineers of the SW Directorate.

KAZATINSKY DISTRICT

The secretary of the Kazatinsky District Trade Union PANKO (Party member) spreads provocative rumors about a strike of workers at the Bolshevik plant in Kyiv, about the presence of "great indignation" among the workers in connection with the expulsion of Zinoviev and others from parties.

Further, PANKO tells such "stories": – In Zdolbuniv,

Poles transport workers laugh at our brigades, who work for one piece of bread. The Poles eat what they want, and our hungry look at them. Zinoviev, Kamenev and others were right when they did not agree with the existing situation today. Should there be any limit? Already pressed so that completely

can't live.

Station technician Kazatin KOLYSHEV on the same topic says the following:

"The old Bolsheviks who have revolutionary merit are being expelled from the party. Why didn't this happen under Lenin? Stalin is incapable of creating party unity. (KOLYSHEV is a party member).

CHERNIGOVSKY DISTRICT

The foreman of the depot Korosten SHAVINSKY Ivan Ulyanovich (transport experience since 1915, party experience since 1924, drunkard, self-seeker), also shares the point of view of the above-mentioned party members about the "wrongness" of expelling the RYUTINA group from the party: - This group

acted Right. What happened to them was what happened to Chicherin, who, under the guise of illness, was not wiped out. know where.

Shavinsky was expelled from the party in November 1932 for refusing to go to the countryside for reasons of disagreement with party policy in the countryside, in particular, in relation to the kulaks.

Depot driver Korosten SHOR (party member) expresses strike sentiment:

"If they don't give the workers bread and throw it over the workers scoff, then quit working. ZHMERINSKY

DISTRICT

Depot drivers Grechany GAYUR Mikhail and SOVVA Iosif (members of the party) instead of working on grain procurements with. The Greeks, to which they were attached, were engaged in drinking in the countryside and decomposed the collective farm. Speaking at one of the meetings in the collective farm, both spoke about the unrealistic of the plan for the delivery of bread, motivating: "The peasants will not have anything left to eat."

GAYUR Mikhail Antonovich, a native of the middle peasants, in transport since 1918, in the party since 1924. He was repeatedly subjected to party penalties for bending the party line. At the present time, by the decision of the party organization of the station, Greceani was expelled from the party, and the case is in the Proskurov CC. In the past, GAYUR is a red partisan. Under development as a suspect in Polish espionage. Station electrician StaroKonstantinov BELO

RUTSEV Georgy Nikonorovich believes that without Zinoviev and other expelled people, the USSR would "perish", because "young people climbed into the party and brought the country to hunger, poverty and those horrors from which there is no way out.

BELARUSIAN peasants, in transport since 1932, party experience since 1924. In 1920, he worked for about a year in the bodies of the Cheka of the OGPU. For opportunistic attacks, he was repeatedly subjected to party penalties. In 1929-30 spoke to workers

meetings, opportunistically interpreting the difficulties experienced by the country. These views are shared to this day.

VASYUTINSKY Ivan Ivanovich, the head of the distribution center of the TPO of the Komarovtsy station, regarding the selection of winter crops from him, threw the following remark at the

address of the authorities: - The thieves' authorities took the winter crops from me because I did not work on the collective farm. Now they put their paw on my corn. In the future, I do not want to serve this thieves' power. I'll go and throw them

my membership card. VASYUTINSKY has been working in transport since 1900, a former repair worker, in the party since 1931. In 1931 he was secretary of the party cell of the Komarovtsy station and pandered to the transport workers KOVALCHUK and KALMUTSKY, who plundered the property of the road. For this he was removed from party work and received a severe reprimand with a warning. At work, he did not justify himself as the head of the distributing department. Self-sufficient. He spreads the rumor that the government will "collapse soon." Systematically gets drunk.

Depot driver Grechany VINNITSKY Mikhail Leont'e

HIV is depressed: - The

position of the worker is deteriorating. Socialism will not lead to good. There will be no sense from this construction.

VINNITSKY comes from a working-class family, born in 1902, in transport since 1926, in the party since 1927. also of the Soviet press: - Weevils (Jews) during the war settle down in the rear, and bad Ivan will be sent to the front. - Many anniversaries of the October Revolution will pass,

and there will be no justice.

- We are fed only with promises; everyone builds, builds, and nothing. I'm tired of this eyewash that everything is for the workers, and the workers have a shish. The tops live in clover, drawing the last of their strength from the worker. - Even

beetroots from the garden are forcibly taken from the peasants. This is what we have come to with collectivization.

To the proposal to the assistant driver of the Zhmerinka depot, Ivan Leontyevich BELINSKY, to attend the party school, the latter replied:

- Well, you with your party schools. Enough with me that they lured me into the party. Now there are no fools going to schools. The life of the non-Party is better than that of the Party members at work, because the administrator now beats only the Party members.

BELINSKY Born in 1898, in transport since 1916, member of the party since 1930, studies in the 2nd year of the Evening Technical College. From party loads, in particular attending party meetings, he shirks.

SOUTHERN RAILWAYS

LIMAN DISTRICT

At the station [station] Bantyshevo, the assistant [assistant] to the chief of the station [station] RUBAN (party member), on his own initiative, compiled a statement on behalf of the station's employees addressed to the head of the station and the local committee on the abolition of the supply of dependents on the 3rd list. The application was signed by 6 people. In addition, 43 signatures were forged with the active

participation of RUBAN. RUBAN comes from a middle-class family, has a connection with his brother, who actively participated in the punitive detachments of the whites and emigrated abroad. Ruban's second brother was shot by the Reds for participating in the Haidamak troops.

The locksmith of the depot Slavyansk DRIGA (a party member, a former lesser Vik)

declares: - The Communist Party, which dispossessed the peasants, is to blame for the lack of supplies. There will be no sense from the collective farms. Under Soviet power, the workers will not improve their situation, since they are deprived of the right to make economic demands and do not have political rights. Only under a democratic republic will the workers, through the trade unions, be able to achieve an improvement in their position. At the

3rd year of the Evening Technical School of the Steam Locomotive Repair Plant in Izyum 11.XI. due to the instigation of student Dmitriy DOROSHENKO (party member, fitter of the plant's boiler shop), 35 students dropped out of classes because of the cold in the classroom. DOROSHENKO told the students:

- We have to go home. Not only do you go to work out with an empty stomach, you also sit in the cold. What the hell is my knowledge? I'd rather be a laborer, at least I'll be healthy. We drive our health for nothing.

The students supported DOROSHENKO and dropped out of classes, although the head of the technical school informed that the firebox would start the next day.

DEBALTSEVSKY DISTRICT

The conductor of the Debaltsevo station BIRYUKOV Mark (member of the party since 1920, work experience over 30 years), regarding the expulsion of Zinoviev and others from the party, said:

– Prominent people of the revolution were expelled from the party only because they want the best for the workers. Our communists have already managed to the extent that the train crews on a trip they give only fresh cabbage, like rabbits.

BIRYUKOV has now gone to work at the Debaltsevo Mechanical Plant. The

fitter of the Zapadnoye depot in Debaltsevo YASINSKY Sergei (member of the party since 1926, work experience - 30 years) doubts the correctness of the party's policy in the field of collective rations:

- Maybe the RYUTINA group is right that collectivization was brought to the point that the people have nothing to eat. Perhaps it would be better to wait with collectivization while we are building an industry, then we can tackle collectivization.

At the party meeting in the Debaltsevo depot, the machinist Dmitry ZMIEV (part experience since 1925, work experience 16 years) spoke:

- We are very

dizzy from hunger. What is the use of having set up shops and various stalls. What's the point of this? You have already brought it to the point where the entire working class will soon die of starvation. Members of the

Bureau of the Party Collective of the Debaltsevsky Stroydistrict DAVYDOV Aleksey (member of the Party since 1930, noticed drunk) and VASHCHENKO (cult prop of the Party Collective), as well as the Chairman of the Working Committee of the Stroydistrict PATRIY (party member), together with the Secretary of the Komsomolsk Collective of the Stroydistrict ANOKHIN, filed at the meeting of the Bureau The party collective made an application for dismissal from their positions, citing insufficient material support, the difficulty of work, etc. At a meeting of the Bureau, these persons stated:

– If our request is not satisfied, we will stop working and leave Debaltsevo without permission.

A few days after that, at an open working meeting on the issue of the exclusion of Ryutin and others, DAVY DOV declared: "Not everything

can be believed and not everything can be agreed with in the decision made by the Central Control Commission. It is necessary to work on this issue on the spot and then only come to a definite

conclusion. Debaltsevo depot driver SERGEEV expresses desire to leave the party:

"I want to leave the party now. I can't bear these injustices that are currently happening. The party line has been twisted, the peasantry is dying of hunger, the workers are all showing discontent. SERGEEV Timofei, member

of the party since 1920, work experience 25 years. Deliberately did not pay party dues in order to "mechanically" leave the party. At present, he has been expelled from the party, and went to work in one of the factories in the city of Voroshilovsk. Among the workers he was known as a "throat grab", "trepach". At various Party and general meetings, he criticized the anti-Party order.

The head of the Labor Economics Department of the Debaltsevo District Alexander SINEGUBOV (a party member since 1929, transport experience since 1912, 5 years in production, and the rest of the time in responsible social and professional posts of a regional scale) likes to oppose comrade. Stalin comrade. To Lenin: Stalin is not a leader for me. Lenin

was the leader. Now we have no leader. When Lenin was there everything was better, firmer and more independent. Now we only know what we take away and give back; then they closed the trade, then they opened it again, and then they closed it again. This is not a leader who staggers. Before his death, Ilyich gave a bad characterization to Stalin, but this characterization is hidden from the masses. Under Ilyich, everything was weighed and done deliberately, but now Stalin does everything on the shoulder, thoughtlessly. That's why there is no sense, everyone is hungry.

Debaltsevo depot driver TESLENKO Mikhail (part experience since 1929, was 4 years in leadership work in the Komsomol, has 9 years of production experience. Upon arrival in Debaltse at 4 pm, he was not taken to the party account. In 1930 he squandered 600 rubles. Komsomol money) in a conversation with the workers said:

"You don't talk about partisanship with me. I can give you my party card here, I don't want to be a party member. I do not agree with the line of the party and the Soviet government, especially in the field of heavy industry. I declare openly that I have nothing to eat.

- The morale of the Red Army is very low, since Comrade. Stalin turned sharply. TESLENKO is a teller of anti-Soviet anecdotes among workers, often drinks, enjoys authority.

The former head of the Debal'tseve depot, Mikhail LITVINOV (transferred to work in the district administration, party member since 1925, work experience 29 years. Systematically drunk) to the question of one of the workers about the reasons for exclusion from the UGLANOV party, he

said: - If such a life will be and continue further, then more than one will go there.

LITVINOV was removed from the post of head of the depot for the breakdown of labor discipline and group drunkenness with the drivers. At the general meeting of the workers of the station, Nikitovka, the secretary of the party cell Ivan ISCHENKO spoke in a debate on the distribution of vegetables (part experience since 1929, 12 years of work

experience): - You need to quit work in production, then they will give you everything. This is what the

workers of Yenakiyevo did. An employee of the Distance Way KIRYAKOV (party member since 1931, from the peasants, work experience 2 years), upon returning from a trip to harvest potatoes, spoke among

his colleagues: "Now I am convinced that the Soviet government is robbing the peasants; forcibly takes bread, potatoes, property and everything else. All this is done with the poor.

ILOVAYSKY DISTRICT

The driver of the Ilovaiskoye depot, SHLYKOV, reacts to the topic of self-criticism in the following way:

"They clamp us down and don't let us tell the truth. The bosses say that everything is fine and none of the workers dare talk about the needs of the

people. SHLYKOV Yakov has a party experience since 1925, seniority since 1912, a house owner, does not take part in party life, socialist competition and shock work,

He has a negative attitude towards the measures taken in production, setting selfish demands. Locksmith depot

Ilovayskoye OLEYNIKOV at the party _____

Assembly in the debate said:

- In the old days, they scolded the king for the eyes, and no one punished for this. Now they scold Stalin, and for this they are thrown out of the party. OLEYNIKOV, party member since 1920, work experience - 20 years, homeowner, politically illiterate, does not take part in party life and in socialist forms of labor, a former moonshiner. Under the Whites, he was involved in counterintelligence. The worker in production is _____ unscrupulous. Has a reprimand on the party line for the collapse of the party group when he was a party group leader.

The head of the Traction Department of the Ilovaisky district, _____ JAKOBSON, shared the following opinion regarding the past October holidays in a narrow circle of colleagues:

- It is annoying to hear when the speakers go to the podium and do not able to speak correctly, like a representative of collective farm, declaring that he was acting on the orders of the village council. Or yesterday I listened to a speech on the radio, at the end of which it was said: "Long live the Communist Party, headed by Comrade. Lenin." I often think of Rakovsky. It is pleasant to read his former speeches; how true they are today.

JAKOBSON Georgy Vasilyevich, from the middle class, party member since 1917, son of a watchman, served in the Red Army, in the bodies of the VChKOGPU and in the Revolutionary Tribunal, an engineer by education, does not take part in party life. Rotates in a circle of non-party technical intelligentsia, among which he repeatedly makes ironic remarks on various political issues. He has a number of penalties for poor organization of work in the district. The boilermaker of the Taganrog depot GIORJATI (a party member since 1924, 10

years of work experience, politically illiterate, does not carry party loads, does not participate in shock work) on the issue of expelling Kamenev and a friend [them] from the party remarked:

- Where is the truth? When members of the government want to do good for the worker, they are thrown out of the party. The worker has to go hungry like a jackal. The worker is ready to take his own worker by the throat and take away his last piece of bread.

The technician at the Ilovaiskoye depot SHCHERBAKOV (a party member since 1929, 10 years of work experience, a former carpenter, a promoter, politically illiterate, has no party load) expresses the following views:

- In the spring of 1933, a riot can be expected, if so continue. - Only well-wishers who want good for the working people are expelled from the party. - The collective farms are starving. The state takes bread and nothing does not leave to the peasants.

Andrey CHERENKOV, an assistant to the driver of the Ilovaiskoye depot (party experience since 1929, 20 years of production experience, house owner, does not participate in party life and shock work, is politically illiterate), riding on the brake, among random passengers he had the following conversation:

- They write and say that everything is for the workers, but in reality there is nothing. In vain they expelled the opportunists from the Party. They spoke the truth. If they had remained with the leadership, we would not have suffered such a need as now. The bread rotted in the fields, and the rest was exported abroad; workers live on promises.

He, in a different situation, said the following: - They are fooling the people, they have brought the country to such a state that everyone walks ragged and hungry. They cloud our eyes with their achievements. What can be expected when the country is run by only fools... at least this mockery has come to an end.

POLTAVSKY DISTRICT

1.XII, after a rally about the participation of the Kremenchug depot in the competition of steam locomotives, a worker of the wagon shop NETYAG Grigory Fedoseevich (party candidate since 1932), seeing the secretary of the cell, in the presence of a number of workers, defiantly declared to him:

- You have the MOPR files and a candidate card. I no longer want to be in the Party, because the Soviet government and the Party are doing it wrong by reducing the grain ration. They took 100 g each from two dependents, but my mother is not given anything at all. The worker of the wheel shop of the

Poltava Locomotive Repair Plant SINCHENKO Maxim Georgievich (a party member since 1930, has been working at the plant since 1916, a rewarded shock worker, an active social worker) told the secretary of the party cell about the expulsion of an anti-party group from the party:

– Excluding them from the party is wrong. The people fought suffered, conquered the revolution, and now we are found exclusively chat them.

The turner of the wheel shop of the same plant YAVOR Sidor Ivanovich (a party candidate since 1931, politically undeveloped, little literate, born 1883) speaks on the same topic:

- Soon all the wrestlers will be expelled from the party, and there will be no one

to fight. Depot engineer Poltava TREGUBOV explains the reasons for delays in wages and food difficulties in the following way: - The delay in wages and

the difficult situation of workers with supplies is explained by the fear of party members in the field. If we, party members, at closed meetings loudly spoke about all the outrages that are happening with wages and supplies. After all, the workers are now starving, and the cooperatives give nothing. The delay in the payment of wages will lead to the fact that the workers will completely stop supporting and believing in the Soviet power. The thirst for bread and warmth will do what the workers will say: "To hell with all this." And you can't keep violence forever.

TREGUBOV Konstantin Efimovich, comes from the middle class, the son of a cab driver who had his own exit. During the imperialist war he was a regimental clerk and had two crosses of St. George. All the time he works at the Poltava depot. In 1918–21 sympathized with the Socialist-Revolutionary Maximalists and distributed the literature of this party. Since 1929 he has been a member of the party. He graduated from short-term courses for technical standardization workers. POPASNYANSKY

DISTRICT Station switchman

about the agricultural tax taken from him, he said:

"Take off my last shirt and feed the bureaucrats of the center. You set out to build socialism on the bones of the workers. On the issue of

collectivization, he says: "Ukraine swells from hunger.

Where are the rulers looking? Col the households must be dispersed, since those who worked were dispersed, and the loafers remained. You can kick me out of the party. I'll give you my membership card right now.

The deputy head of the Station Distance Svatovo BOSHKO, a party member, reacted positively to the break in the trade agreement with England:

- The break with England

is in our favor, since not a single ton of wheat can remain with us. The capitalists destroyed their economy with tractors, and we, the fools, also chased after the machines and ruined our economy too.

BELGORODSKY DISTRICT

Chief conductor of the station Belgorod DEREVYANKIN Sergey _____ Yakovlevich (party candidate from January 1930, until 1923 he was a peasant, a former policeman, since 1927 he has been working in transport) in the group of conductors expresses anti-party, a [nti] / s [Soviet] and anti-Semitic sentiments: - We will die of hunger. Nothing came out of the collective farms. Collective farms are an invention of Stalin. Stalin will rob the gold and go abroad. If I had known that there would be a Jewish _____ government that would rob all the workers and peasants, I would have shot all the rulers of Soviet power with my own hands. LUHANSKY DISTRICT _____

Head of the TPO bakery in Lugansk PONOMAREV _____ He speaks of the Party's policy in the countryside in the following

words: - The countryside is dying. A plague swept through the village. PONOMAREV is suspected of authoring an a[nti]/s[Soviet] leaflet discovered in November of this year. at the gate of the TPO bakery. PONOMAREV's expressions mentioned above also appear in the text of the leaflet. PONOMAREV lives in the yard of the bakery and has connections with the village. An investigation is underway.

KHARKOV DISTRICT The

mechanic of the depot "October" in Kharkov SIDORENKO gives the following following characteristic of the general line of the party:

- Stalin's policy is too rude and mysterious. Grassroots party members only agree to the decision of the Central Committee, but in reality no one has the right to say anything. Discontent is brewing everywhere. It was not for nothing that Lenin said that Stalin could not be trusted in politics. Stalin's dictatorship leads to dissension among party members. The created collective farms are not stable. A change and a shift in policy towards better supply is needed, since all other issues rest on this issue.

The secretaries of the local party committees have been informed of the substance of the above facts of anti-Soviet and anti-Party speeches by members of the Party.

Head of the GPU of the Ukrainian SSR

Druskis

Distribution calculation:

Ex. No. 1 - Deputy [chairman] of the OGPU comrade BALITSKY No. 2 - Chairman of
 " the GPU of the Ukrainian SSR comrade REDENS No. 3 -
 " Deputy [chairman] of the GPU of the Ukrainian SSR comrade CARLSON No. 4
 " - Chief [head] OO OGPU to comrade LEPLEVSKY No. 5 -
 " TOOGPU Moscow to comrade PROKHOROV No.
 6 - in the case [of] TO [GPU of the Ukrainian SSR]
 AU6 .

On the first arcush, a resolution with a red olive: "Comrade. *Khataevich*⁷ am sending the report I took from Redens, which speaks of the contamination of our Party organizations, especially obviously in transport. It is necessary to discuss measures to respond to such speeches. It should be directly and immediately expelled for individual performances. It is interesting to check several facts about how the cells and districts reacted to these speeches. 25/XII-1932" The signature is unrecognisable⁸ .

GDA SB of Ukraine. - F. 16. - Op. 25 (1951). - Ref. 2. - Ark. 1-13 stars Original. Typescript.

⁶ The initials of vikonavtsya.

⁷ Khataevich Mendel Markovich (1893-1939) - member of the Politburo and other secretary of the Central Committee of the CP (b) U, for a year - first secretary of the Dnipropetrovsk regional

⁸ committee of the CP (b) U. Imovirno, Kosjor Stanislav Vj kentjyovich (1889-1939) - genea

Secretary of the Central Committee of the CP(b)U, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks.

No.
4 Leaflet of the Ukrainian Revolutionary Committee
"To Ukrainian Peasants"

1932

Don't smoke after reading**and succumb!****To Ukrainian Peasants.**

Farmer's farm! Have

you bitten your nareshti your worst enemy - the heart of the Moscow government? What did you understand, what a sly and cunning beast in sheep's clothing got to us in Ukraine? Why don't you see that the Bolsheviks go straight to the point where they choose you not only that kazionna and landowner's land that our lawful government gave you in 1917 fate - the Order of the Ukrainian People's Republic, - but zazhihayut on that land, shch o bula your s Dida Pradida? Why is it not clear to you yet that Moscow wants to turn all our peasants into strong men and exile them in the panshchina according to Soviet economies?

Collective farms are only timchasov communist things, more to be afraid of the stench at once start up state farms and think yourself, that our uncle is not in a hurry right away, where the stench goes straight and gets on them, like that fish on a hook.

Already wiyshlo, scho our uncle is not a face of sewing! Having woken up, that the ruler is no longer on his own land, and having left the orat and the land, not only the collective farm land, but the one that the Bolsheviks have not seen in the new yŷ. The one who, really, wants to shine, if it's not for yourself that you will give birth, mow and thresh.

Farmer's farm! Do not hope that you fool the red Muscovite! Do not think about what you have now overcome from your enemy. Your enemy is fierce and cunning... From all the punishment of the current Soviet tsar Stalin about those who forcibly forced the provision of collective farms, about the turn of social thinness and nareshti allowed to sell on the free market, and that thinness, - that's only cunning i. The communists were bailed out, that the uncle didn't let her go; Let it go, talk, sit down, and there you will see from a distance who will get the bread. If you don't see the uncle, then there will be nothing for the Soviet authorities to sell imports for the border, for nothing you will get gold for the border, that nothing will be stored in the dirty banks about the black day. All the same, gold, all the tsar's churches and monasteries were plundered, all the same they built a stench outside the cordon.

From what the stench was allowed! And if the people die like flies, then it's not the first thing for them. In 1921, **five million** people died in Ukraine alone, and like that fate, twice as many people died, don't cry to Muscovites! People will die, but the land will not move anywhere, and it would be better if state farms start chi, as they stink, "grain factories". The people are hungry for a bad flock, hearing, like that gray cattle. And he only needs that, God, if you want, all the hacks died, so in Moscow there are a lot of guys and Vanyukha will be glad to help. In the meantime, all the hacks have not died out, the communes of the spring in the morning are letting them in, and in life they are starting to turn up.

At once the stench has taken a liking and is beginning to be allowed to the one who is afraid of the war with Japan. And in order not to be afraid of the court, then you need to be at peace with your household, so that you don't hit your ass. To be afraid of the stench, it didn't happen, like for the Turkish war of Tsar Oleksandrov II, let the kripaks from the captivity of the pans, or let Mikoli II for the Japanese war, such fields for their children. And even more skinned their people like that, throwing off Mykola for the rest of the war with the Germans and the Austrians.

And how unsafe in a mine, how to deform bread, then the stench does not fall asleep like

that. Take the villagers!

Khliboroby! Do not give bread to the

Soviet government! Shkodite chervonim Muscovites like only and de

only you can! Ruin the telegraph, the telephone and the air, so that the stench could not

From Ukraine, bring our goods.

It's time to join the orphan cattle, who hearily instructed the Moscow yoke, some royal, some Soviet, become free citizens of their own country, no independent Ukrainian People's Republic glare! Throw off the Moscow red yoke! "Get up, tear the kaidans and the enemy, sprinkle the will with evil blood!" - such a

command was given to us by our Great Prophet TARAS SHEVCHENKO.

I mi yogo mushimo vikonati!

Ukrainian Revolutionary Committee.

1932 rec.

*GDA SB of Ukraine. - F. 16. - Op. 25. - Ref. 2. - Ark.
73. Drukar's conciliator.*

No. 5

**Directive of the Kerjvnitstv PP OGPU across the Crimea
about coming in from the front of the vivienne of grain beyond the borders of the Crimea**

February 26, 1932

COPY

SERIES "K"

TO THE HEADS OF THE DISTRICT
DEPARTMENTS OF THE R[IONAL] /
AUTHORIZED PG OGPU FOR THE
CRIMEA DTO OGPU

Art. SIMFEROPOL TO THE CHIEF OF THE GURKM Simferopol
ONLY.....

According to our information, large quantities of grain surpluses are
exported outside the Crimea, sold there.
at speculative prices.

Market prices for bread have recently increased five times, which is a
consequence of the vigorous activity of speculators

comrade

In addition to local, Crimean grain speculators, the main grain buyers
in the Crimea are: Ukrainian and North Caucasian speculators. With the
help of railroad employees, who provide free tickets to speculators, the
latter transport literally hundreds and thousands of poods of grain by rail,
and the railroad workers themselves

widely use the privileges granted to them for the export of grain from the
Crimea. Immediately, upon

receipt of this directive, an active fight against bagging in transport
should be launched, without, however, conducting any raids and mass
operations, showing the maximum of Chekist skill and flexibility to prevent

preventing the spread of counter-revolutionary rumors in connection with
this and all the possible consequences of these phenomena.

It is proposed specifically to combat bagging in transport to mobilize
a group of workers from your apparatus, the police and the organs of the
TO OGPU. The practice of wrestling should

be as follows:

1) Take away bread from all those who bring it from the Crimea in an amount of more than one pood, regardless of the documents.

2) Allow the export of one pound of bread per person from the Crimea only to workers and employees who present documents on their social status and on condition that the bread is carried not in a passenger car, but as luggage.

3) The selected grain is to be handed over to the Khlebzhyvsoyuz, paying the owner for it at fixed prices, however, ensuring that he is fined for violating the rules for transporting things by rail. The main attention in this

work should be paid to the northern areas - Dzhankoysky, Ishunsky, Evpatoria, as well as Simferopol and Feodosia. We emphasize that this directive applies only to the bread that is

exported outside the Crimea. Big speculators should be immediately brought to justice for grain speculation. No operations in local markets

do not produce. In

order to ensure the correct political line in this work, the collective farmers who sell grain to speculators should not be subjected to any repressions and not brought to justice, and in each individual case the sale of bread to a large number of speculators and at speculative prices is skillfully organized through the village councils and RIK'i opinion against this, accurately record such facts (place, persons, time, amount of bread sold) and report this to the district committees of the CPSU (b). This work is carried out by police departments

behind the scenes.

It is also necessary to raise the question before the city committees and district committees of the CPSU(b) about the development of broad mass work in the collective farms, the MTS and in the individual sector along the lines of organizing the masses to combat speculation in grain and sacks. honor.

About the measures you have taken to implement this directive
tivy report by March 10th.

OGPU PP in Crimea

/SALYN/

289

HEAD[ALNIK] ECO PP
CORRECT: ECO SECRETARY PP

/DASHINSKY/
/BELOUSOV/

No. 7181/5
February 26, 1932
Simferopol

*GDA SB of Ukraine. - F. 9. - Ref. 88. - Ark. 75.
Copy. Typescript.*

290

No.

**6 Work department of the Kiev regional police department of the
DPU of the Ukrainian SSR to see O. Dovzhenko**

May 20, 1932

Work[os] [report] No. 23 20/
V-[19]32

§ 50. [...1]

DOVZHENKO - more and more vehemently criticizing the policy of the communist party in the right collective, spreading prosperity everywhere, panicky feelings - "The village of Gine. Vimira. Starve. There is nothing. Under Kiev in one of the villages of the rebellion. In Uzbekistan, there is a war. The Uzbeks rose up, defending (through Afghanistan) with the English armor.

"Komisari in Moscow are fattening... A feast during the plague² .
RUDZUTAK maw near Moscow Tsiliy Palats ýz 35 kýmnat. Navit not a single president of the bourgeois Republic will allow himself what."

BASIS: Report of the informant [KHOLMSKOY].

On the left field, in purple olive, he wrote: "*D[elo]formu lar] Dovzhenko.*"

*GDA SB of Ukraine. - F. 11. - Ref. C836. - T. 1. - Ark. 59.
Copy. Typescript.*

¹ To be guided by the development of other features of the current

² streams. Reinforced with a red olive.

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No.

**7 of the sheet of papers of the SPV DPU of the Ukrainian
SSR to the head of the SPV of the OGPU G. Molchanov about the
prayer of Ukrainian scientists to inform M. Grushevsky
about the famine in the Ukrainian SSR**

10 spring 1932

2 Dep[el] SPO (P)

PERSONALLY

**SecretPolitical Department of
O.G.P.U.
RECEIVED SEP 13, 1932 193
In. No. 71540**

TO THE HEAD OF THE SPO
OGPU comrade.

MOLCHANOV, Moscow

We inform you that an agent left for Moscow on a call from the OGPU
SPO of the Kyiv Regional Department of the GPU.

Before leaving Kiev, [the agent] had a conversation with the closest
students of M. S. GRUSHEVSKY, the research workers VUAN-
DENISENKO and GLUSHKO, to whom he informed that he was going to
Moscow for a few days to study the materials related to his scientific work.

DENISENKO and GLUSHKO instructed ... to convey the following to
GRUSHEVSK: "When I asked what to convey to the old man, DENISENKO
said the following: [...] appalling

mortality among children. Explain this as a policy aimed at finally

to break the Ukrainian nation as the only national force capable of serious
resistance. Some will die out, others will scatter over the endless expanses
of Russia.

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[The agent] promised to hand over all this.
[...]

10/IX VRID OF THE HEAD OF THE SPO GPU OF THE
UkrSSR KOZELSKY

176865 VRID CHIEF OF THE II DIVISION OF THE SPO OF THE
EMPTY WATER

*GDA SB of Ukraine. - F. 11. - Ref. C7537. - T. 10. - Ark. 60—62.
Original. Typescript.*

No.

**8 Sending a telegram to the Kerjvnits PP OGPU in
the Crimea about the strength to fight against speculators and resellers**

Spring 13, 1932

SERIES "K"

TO ALL HEADS OF CITY DIVISIONS AND REGIONAL
AUTHORIZATIONS OF THE OGPU DEPARTMENT IN CRIMEA

POST-TELEGRAM¹

After the first operation against speculators-dealers² in all city and district bodies of the GPU of Crimea, the pace of the struggle against speculators has slowed down, and in some districts it has completely stopped. This is evidenced by the cessation in recent days of information from a number of districts on the course of the struggle against speculators-dealers. The fight against speculators is by no means exhausted by the operation carried out in the Crimea, *especially since, with some quantitative success, this operation revealed a number of weak points in your work.*

One *such* weakness in the work is the lack of study of the market and the role of specific speculators-dealers in collective farm markets, which reveals a hasty selection of those operated on, ignorance of their connections with collective farmers, their turnovers, etc. no facts in itself

often consists of only one testimony, not
contains no material evidence, etc.

¹ The State Duma of the Security Council of Ukraine saves two versions of the document, as textually one type of one is used (f. 68, ref. 228, arc. 2-3 and 4-5). Friendship for the option (Arc. 3-4), which is the date. Words seen in italics are inserted after another option.

² Think about the operation, against the merchants of bread from Ukraine and the Pivnichny Caucasus, following the directive of the construction of the PP OGPU in the Crimea on February 26, 1932.

It must be taken into account that speculators and resellers, warned by the decision of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR and our first operation, go underground and their activities take on even more illegal forms.

Considering it absolutely unacceptable to weaken and, even more so, to stop in a number of regions the struggle against speculators-dealers, I emphasize the special political significance of eradicating speculators-dealers as one of the necessary means for ensuring the success of the development of collective-farm and state-farm trade and the strengthening of socialist economy in town and country.

The Chekist organs, in carrying out the decisions of the Government, must ensure an immediate, quick, correct strike against the REAL professional speculators, the organizers of agents at collective farm bazaars and in the state cooperative trading network; *speculators, disrupters of collective-farm trade, who are trying to revive the old capitalist relations, to break the ties between workers*

chim and a collective farmer.

In order to achieve such a strike, I ORDER: 1) Immediately

increase the undercover service of collective-farm bazaars and the roads to them, quickly and accurately ascertaining speculators, dealers and their assistants, specific facts and sizes
ry their speculation, from the connection with the collective farmers and the trading

and cooperative network. 2) Continue operating the identified speculators, *first sending the lists of the speculators scheduled for operation to the ECO PP for obtaining a sanction*, ensure the catching of the speculator red-handed and collect full investigative material that fully incriminates the accused of crimes.

3) To inform EKO on a daily basis about the progress⁴ of *preparations for the next mass strike against speculators, the determination of the term of which will depend on the accumulation of materials, and about the progress of current operations in accordance with established forms by telegraph and telephone.*

³ In the other version of the document - "I offer". In

⁴ the other version of the document - "on the course of the struggle against forms."

I warn you that any weakening and cessation of the fight against speculators-dealers lies on the personal responsibility of the Chiefs of City [city] District Departments.

PP OGPU for CRIMEA

(SALYN)

HEAD [ALNIK] ECO PP

(IVANOVSKY)

"13" September 1932

No. _____

Simferopol

CORRECT: OPERATOR. AUTHORIZED] III group [group]

(IVANOV)

*GDA SB of Ukraine. - F. 9. - Ref. 88. - Ark. 30—31.
Copy. Typescript.*

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No. 9

Vityag from the minutes of the meeting of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks on the confirmation of the instructions of the Supreme Court and the OGPU on the decision of the Central Exhibition Committee and the Radnarkom of the SRSR dated 7 September 1932.

16 spring 1932

Proletarians of all countries, unite!

MOST SECRET

ALL-UNION COMMUNIST PARTY (Bolsheviks) CENTRAL
COMMITTEE

No. P116/16rs.

16.IX.1932

TO MEMBERS OF THE CC
AUCP(b) Tov. *Balitsky V.A.*¹

Extract from the protocol No. 116 of the meeting of the Politburo of the Central Committee².

¹ The nickname is inscribed in the hand of a simple olive. **Balitsky Vsevolod Apollonovich** (November 27, 1892, m. Verkhnyodniprovsk, Katerinoslav province, Ukraine - November 27, 1937, m. Moscow, Russia) - one of the leading organizers of the Holodomor of 1932–1933 of the worst evils of the communist regime in Ukraine. Head of the DPU of the Ukrainian SSR and an important representative of the DPU-ODPU in Ukraine (from 09/01/1923 to 06/31/1931 and from 02/21/1933 to 07/15/1934), the People's Commissar for Internal Affairs of the Ukrainian SSR (from 03.1924 to 11.1930). Intercessor of the head of the OGPU at the RNK SRSR (from 06/31/1931 to 02/10/1933). Member of the Central Control Commission of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks from 09/01/1930. In 1932 having decided on the commission for the introduction of passports from the SRSR, the result of this activity was the decision of the Central Exhibition Committee of the SRSR dated 28.04.1933, which defended the passport holders of the villagers. In the fall of 1932 directions to the Ukrainian SSR, the OGPU was especially encouraged by the heads of the "insanely vikonati plan for grain procurement." People's Commissar for Internal Affairs of the Ukrainian SSR–URSR (from 07/15/1934 to 05/11/1937). Commissar of the Powers of No Security, 1st rank (11/26/1935). Member of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks since 1934 (Dzherela: *Petrov N.V., Skorkin K.V.* Who led the NKVD, 1934-1941: Reference book. - M.: Links, 1999. - P. 99-100; *Zalessky K.A.*

² Stalin's Empire. Biographical Encyclopedic dictionary. - M.: Veche, 2000. - P. 45). The latest text of the resolution of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks from the source was published in the book: Lubyanka. Stalin and VChK-GPU-OGPU-NKVD. Stalin's archive. Documents of the highest bodies of party and state power. January 1922 - December 1936 / Ed. acad. A.N. Yakovlev; comp. V.N. Khaustov, V.P. Naumov, N.S. Plot

16. - Instructions for the implementation of the law on the protection of public property.

(PB dated 8.IX.32, pr. No. 115, p. 5).

Approve the text of the instruction of the Supreme Court of the USSR, the prosecutor of the Supreme Court of the USSR and the OGPU on the implementation of the law on the protection of public property (see Appendix 3).

SECRETARY OF THE CC

I. Stalin

af.

*GDA SB of Ukraine. - F. 16. - Op. 25 (1951). - Ref. 3. - Ark. 1.
Sklograf. The facsimile signature is certified with a seal.*

addendum

**Instructions to the Supreme Court of the SRSR, the Prosecutor of the
Supreme Court of the SRSR and the OGPU on the drafting of the decision of the Central
Military Commission and the RNC of the SRSR dated September 7, 1932, p.4**

Spring 13, 1932

SECRET

***The Supreme Court of the USSR and the Prosecutor's Office
of the Supreme Court of the USSR, the People's Commissariat of
Justice of the Union Republics, the chairmen of the regional (regional) courts, regional***

³ Div. supplement.

⁴ Previously ordered from the collection of documents and materials "Collects of Vization and Famine in Ukraine. 1929-1933" (K: Nauk. Dumka, 1992. Order. G.M. Mikhailichenko, E.P. Shatalina. - P. 523-525). The Central State Archives of the State Authorities and Administration (TSDAVO) of Ukraine has a drukarian mediator (f. 24, op. 13, ref. 81, arch. 15-16), disseminations to the mission of the People's Commissariat of Justice of the Ukrainian SSR 22 veres nya born in 1932 At the State Administration of the Security Council of Ukraine, a Drukarsky example of Instructions was sent to the member of the Central Control Commission of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, the intercessor of the head of the OGPU under the RNC of the SRSR V. Balitsky, at once from the protocol of the meeting of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks dated 16 September 1932. Mýzh tsiimi conciliators ý sevný rozbýzh nostý, appointed at primýtkah.

**(regional) prosecutors, chairmen and
prosecutors of linear courts, district
prosecutors.**

**Chairman of the GPU of Ukraine,
authorized representatives of the OGPU,
DGOGPU, heads of operational sectors⁵.**

**INSTRUCTIONS for the
application of the resolution of the Central Executive Committee and the
Council of People's Commissars of the USSR of 7/VIII-32 on the
protection of property of state enterprises, collective farms
and cooperation and the strengthening of public (socialist) property.**

Section 1.

CRIMES COVERED BY THE LAW OF 7 AUGUST.

The law of August 7 is to be applied in case of theft of state and public
property: a) industrial property (theft of plant and factory
property); b) state farm; c) state trade organizations; d) collective
farm; e)
cooperative; f)
goods in railway and water transport and places

number of vehicles.

⁵ The accomplice of the CDAVO of Ukraine had the following word of command:
"Up the court of the USSR and the Prosecutor's Office of the Supreme Court of the
USSR, the People's Commissariat of Justice of the Union and Autonomous Republics,
the chairman of the Supreme Court and the prosecutor of the TSFSR, the chairmen of
regional (regional) courts, regional (regional) prosecutors, chairmen of linear courts and
transport prosecutors, district prosecutors. Chairman of the GPU of Ukraine, authorized
representatives of the OGPU, DGOGPU, heads of operational sectors.

Section 2.

CATEGORIES OF RAVERS AND MEASURES OF SOCIAL PROTECTION THAT SHOULD BE APPLIED TO THEM.

1. In cases of organizations and groups that organize and destroy state, public and cooperative property by arson, explosions and massive damage to property - apply the highest measure of social protection - execution, **without** indulgence. 2. With regard to kulaks, former merchants and other socially

alien elements working in state (industrial and agricultural - state farms) enterprises or institutions exposed in the theft of property or embezzlement of large sums of money of these enterprises or institutions, as well as officials of state institutions ideas and enterprises⁶, to apply capital punishment; under mitigating circumstances (in the case of isolated and minor theft), capital punishment shall be replaced by ten years' imprisonment.

In case of theft, although minor, committed by persons of these social categories, but entailing disruption or shutdown of state enterprises⁷ (theft of parts of units and machines, deliberate destruction or damage to state farm equipment, etc.) - also apply capital punishment. 3. With regard to kulaks, former merchants

and other socially hostile elements who have penetrated the supply

trade and cooperation, as well as officials of the commodity distribution network, convicted of stealing goods or selling them to the private market and embezzlement of large sums of money means - to apply the death penalty, and only under extenuating circumstances, in cases of minor theft, to replace the death penalty with ten years' imprisonment.

To subject speculators to the same measure of punishment, although they do not directly participate in the theft, but speculate

⁶ An alternate version of paragraph 2 of the Instruction was submitted to the representative of the CDAVO of Ukraine: the words "as well as officials of state institutions" are put in front of the words "convicted of embezzlement of property or

⁷ embezzlement ...". To the representative of the CDAVO of Ukraine: "enterprises."

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goods and products, knowing that these goods were stolen from state institutions and cooperatives. 4. Persons found guilty of stealing goods in

transport are subject to capital punishment, and only under mitigating circumstances (in isolated cases of theft or theft of minor size) can a ten-year imprisonment be applied. If theft on transport is carried out with the participation of railway employees and workers, then they must be

change the same measure of repression.

5. With regard to the kulaks, both infiltrated into the collective farm, and and those who are outside the collective farm, organizing or taking part in the theft of collective farm property and grain, capital punishment is applied without relief.

6. Individual workers and collective farmers convicted of stealing collective farm property and grain should be sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

Under aggravating circumstances, namely: systematic theft of collective farm bread, beets and other agricultural products and livestock, theft of organized

gangs, large-scale theft, violent theft, terrorist attacks, arson, etc. - and in relation to

collective farmers and working individual farmers should take capital punishment be imposed.

7. With regard to the chairmen of collective farms and members of the boards involved in the theft of state and public property, it is necessary to apply capital punishment and only under extenuating circumstances - ten years' imprisonment.

Section 3.

ABOUT THE PROCEDURE FOR REFERRAL OF CASES FOR THEFT.

1. The OGPU PP is considering: Cases of embezzlement accompanied by mass protests, violent actions, terrorist acts, arson, etc., as well as cases in which organized groups with a large number of arrests are being held.

bathrooms.

2. Considered by the relevant courts: Cases of embezzlement on railway transport and all other cases, except for those listed in paragraph 1 of this section of the case.

S e c t i o n 4.

ON THE SPECIAL APPLICATION OF THE DECREE OF THE CEC AND SNK OF 7/VIII-32

1. To allow the application of a measure of reprisal in cases falling under the law of August 7 in relation to crimes committed **before the promulgation of the law**, in cases where the crimes are of social and political significance.

2. Remove from the jurisdiction of rural public and collective farms nyh comrades' courts of the case on the theft of collective farm property.

Under the jurisdiction of rural public and collective farm goods the courts to leave only cases of crimes against the personal property of collective farmers and individual farmers.

Section 5.

TERMS OF INVESTIGATION IN CASES OF THEFT.

1. Judicial authorities are required to complete cases and pronounce sentences on them no longer than fifteen days from the moment the crime was discovered and business case.

2. As an exception, only in cases involving a large number of defendants, the period for conducting the case and issuing a sentence is determined no longer than 30 days.

Chairman of the Supreme Court of the USSR

A. Vinokurov.

Prosecutor of the Supreme Court of the USSR

P. Krasikov. I.

Deputy Chairman of the OGPU

Akulov.

13/IX 1932

*GDA SB of Ukraine. - F. 16. - Op. 25 (1951). - Ref. 3. - Ark. 2, 2 stars
Drukarsky primirnik.*

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No.
10 Circular ECV PP OGPU for the Crimea on the fight
against the embezzlement of the state and the suspyl lane

23 spring 1932

SERIES "K"

CIRCULAR OF THE
ECONOMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE OGPU PP FOR THE CRIMEA

September 23, 1932

No. 129/ECO mountains. Simferopol

TO ALL HEADS OF THE CITY[ODS] REGIONAL DIVISIONS,
AUTHORIZED [PP] OF THE OGPU IN THE CRIMEA

In connection with the general increase in the theft of products, manufactured goods, inventory, mechanical equipment at enterprises, in the state, cooperative trade network and collective farm property, causing enormous harm to the national economy, due to the fact that theft has become a tactic of the class enemy in his struggle against socialist construction The Party and the Government entrust the organs of the GPU and Justice, and especially the organs of the GPU, with the task of ruthlessly combating the plunderers of state property.

A special instruction of the OGPU¹ clarifies that the law of August 7 is to be applied in case of theft of state and public property...

[...]

All this obliges our bodies to work hard and energetically to identify the embezzlers of state and public property and their accomplices, to quickly

making a short blow to them.

All cases of embezzlement, accompanied by mass demonstrations, violent actions, terrorist acts, arson, etc., as well as cases involving organized groups with a large number of arrested, as well as all group cases in which all the categories of robbers listed above are involved,

¹ Div. document number 9.

having social and political significance, causing organized harm to one or another sector of the national economy, are sent for consideration by the Troika of the PP.

In this regard, the decree of the Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissars of 7/VIII-1932, with a special application is adopted, which allows the application of a measure of reprisals in cases falling under the law of 7/VIII in respect of crimes committed BEFORE THE LAW was promulgated, in cases where the crimes have a public and political significance.

I ORDER:

1) Remove from the jurisdiction of rural, public and collective-farm comrades' courts cases of theft of collective-farm property and from the people's courts, group cases on the theft of state, factory property and cases on the theft of the trade and cooperation network. Under the jurisdiction of rural, public and collective farm goods the courts to leave only cases of crimes against the personal property of collective farmers and individual farmers. In Veda nii people's courts - only minor and solitary cases. 2) Cases of embezzlement should be completed and sent to Troika no later than within 15 days from the moment the crime was discovered and the case arose. As an exception, only in cases where there are a large number of accused, the period for conducting a case and issuing a sentence is determined no longer than 30 days.

3) Immediately send to the ECO PP memorandums on all available undercover developments on theft in order to obtain authorization for their implementation.

4) Immediately send to the ECO PP the deployment of the trade cooperative network, indicating all the points and planting of agents in order to receive specific instructions on further planting the latter, however, regardless of this, planting a network in all large warehouses, shops and enterprises, procurement centers, elevators, etc. to quickly identify all channels of theft and persons acting in this direction.

5) Immediately review and clarify the accounting of ASE² in the trade cooperative network, procurement organizations, warehouses,

² ASE - anti-Soviet element - anti-Radyansky element.

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distribution points, elevators, etc., immediately proceeding to the initial development of all alien persons who have penetrated the state and trade and cooperative apparatus, revealing them from the connection with the leading and ordinary workers, as well as with the private market.

6) Detained speculators who bought industrial goods and sold them, to interrogate and obtain from them a confession in the line of clarifying the sources from which they had the opportunity to receive manufactured goods, after the establishment of which they could bring the perpetrators who supplied the speculators with manufactured goods to account, on the basis of the resolution of the Central Executive Committee and the Council of

People's Commissars of the USSR dated 7/VIII. 7) All cases sent to Troika PP

should be sent through ECO PP. 8) Briefly inform about the progress in the fight against theft memorandums every five days [on] the 5th and 10th.

PP OGPU for CRIMEA

(SALYN)

HEAD[ALNIK] ECO PP

(IVANOVSKY)

*GDA SB of Ukraine. - F. 9. - 88. - Ark. 25-29.
Copy. Typescript.*

No.

**11 Directive note on the VChzv'yazku of the intercessor of the head of the
ODPU G. Yagodi for the protection of the PP OGPU in the Crimea about
the strengthening of the struggle against the embezzlers of the sovereign and supply power**

25 spring 1932 r.1

AT THE STAFF THE REPRESENTATIVE OF [GPU] PAVLOV HAS
RECEIVED THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE OGPU OF THE
CRIMEA T[O]V[A]R[I]SHCH
PETROV [FROM] MOSCOW
5 66 MOSCOW 870 238 2320 45
NOTE [ON] DIRECT WIRE PP OGPU mountains. SIMFEROPOL

The fight [against] theft [on] the basis of the decree of August 7 [1932] is the most important work of our bodies [in] the next period of time. This was noted both [in] my orders and directives of the OGPU [on] the line of the ECU. Meanwhile, this work has been developed completely insufficiently: arrests of predators are made [in] small numbers, cases are being investigated for a long time, and the latter is not carried out carefully, cases are sent [to] the courts not in accordance with the directives of the OGPU and the instructions for applying the decree of 7 august, SP troikas are not working intensively enough, the verdicts of the troikas do not correspond to the required

the force of the strike against the predator, there is no record of those arrested and sentences for them, and each of our requests [on] this part finds places unprepared. All this testifies [to] the insufficient attention paid by the plenipotentiaries to this most important work entrusted [to] our bodies by the government.

I order: first, personally by plenipotentiaries to review all intelligence and investigative cases [on] theft and [in] the shortest possible time to complete them. The second is to strictly follow the exact execution of my order 898 / s on the timing of the investigation [in] cases of embezzlement and the issuance of sentences on them. Third, by personal participation [in] the work of the troika, to ensure the necessary

¹ Dated for resolutions on documents - "26.9.32".

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force of repression, issuing a sentence in strict accordance with the instructions for the application of the decree of August 7. Fourth, to launch broad operational work to combat [the] theft and achieve [in] the near future concrete results of this work [in] the sense of maximizing the removal of predators and reducing theft [in] the region. Fifth, to keep accurate records [on] the work done and to strictly follow the correct and timely information of the OGPU. Confirm receipt. HP 314128 BERRY

PER[EDAL] REPRESENTATIVE GPU PAVLOV

On the resolution document:

1. "ECO. Salyn. 25/IX-32". 2.

"Immediately give {indecipherable} places {indecipherable} these instructions. In the coming days, it is necessary to achieve activation in terms of identifying the robbers. You have been given specific instructions." Signature

*GDA SB of Ukraine. - F. 9. - Ref. 90. - Ark. 325-335.
Original. Typescript.*

No.

**12 Directive for the maintenance of the PP
ODPU in the Crimea to the rayapararat of the OGPU on the
control of vikoristannya kolgospas and
radgospas of the present position, seen for the autumn sowing**

4 Zhovtnya 1932

COPY

Top secret

RAYAPPARATAM OF THE OGPU OF
CRIMEA ONLY.....

The center for the successful implementation of the autumn sowing is issued in the Crimea a seed loan for issuance to state farms and collective farms. In this regard, certain districts began to receive prejudices personal requests for satisfaction with seed material and at the same time, no measures are taken on the ground to mobilize domestic resources. Thus, for example, the Freidorf district, which initially received a loan of 8,000 centners, again filed a petition through the NKZ¹ of Crimea for an additional loan of 10,000 centners. Similar examples can be given for other regions. The possibility of squandering the issued loan, selling it on the private market or using it for other purposes is not excluded. As a result, I propose: to focus the attention of the agents on identifying cases of giving districts exaggerated applications for receiving loans, using them for food and other needs, or selling them on the market. Report all identified points immediately to IVF PP. In the latter case,

i.e. sale of a loan on the market, the perpetrators to be immediately arrested, brought to criminal responsibility, presenting the cases to the Troika PP.

OGPU PP in Crimea

(SALYN)

¹ NKZ - People's Commissariat of Agriculture - People's Commissariat of Agriculture.

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CHIEF] ECO PP
CORRECT: SECRETARY ECO PP

(IVANOVSKY)
(BELOUSOV)

October 4, 1932
No. 44954/5
Simferopol

*GDA SB of Ukraine. - F. 9. - Ref. 88. - Ark. 71.
Copy. Typescript.*

309

No.

**13 Sending a telegram of the construction of
the PP ODPU in the Crimea to the heads of the
local district departments and district
departments of the ODPU about the fence to the radgospam to sell meat and butter**

July 16, 1932

URGENT SECRET

POST TELEGRAMMA

TO THE HEADS OF THE REGIONAL [ON] CITY DEPARTMENTS AND TO
THE RAY AUTHORIZATIONS OF THE GPU OF THE CRIMEA

By decision of the decision-making bodies, all state farms are prohibited
trade and sale of meat and butter for commercial and certain
mercantile prices. All

marketable products are subject to delivery (sale) to state procurement
organizations. I SUGGEST follow-up on the local implementation of this
decision. Stop all attempts to violate this decision immediately through
the appropriate party and Soviet organizations, at the same time send us
materials for issuing a sanction to involve

guilty to accountability.

Deputy [Chief] OGPU PP for Crimea
HEAD [CHIEF] ECO PP

(CHARSKY)
(IVANOVSKY)

October 16, 1932 No.
45927/5
Simferopol

TRUE: IVF PP Secretary

*GDA SB of Ukraine. - F. 9. - Ref. 88. - Ark. 45.
Copy. Typescript.*

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§ 14

**Statistical data about the struggle of the organs of the DPU of
the Ukrainian SSR against the "strong terror" in the Sich-Zhovtni 1932**

8 chest 1932

TOP[TOP] SECRET ACCOUNTING
AND STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT

ANALYSIS

OF DIGITAL DATA ON THE OPERATIONAL WORK OF THE
BODIES OF THE GPU OF THE Ukrainian SSR ON RURAL TERROR
DURING THE TIME FROM JANUARY 1, 1932 TO NOVEMBER 1, 1932

*Compiled according to the data of the USO of the GPU of
the Ukrainian SSR (mainly according to the statistical tables
f. No. 1), the social composition according to completed
cases by measures (according to the data of the machine style)*

Ex. No. 8

Tov. In the cases of the USO

ANALYSIS

OF DIGITAL DATA ON THE OPERATIONAL WORK OF THE
BODIES OF THE GPU OF THE Ukrainian SSR ON RURAL TERROR
DURING THE TIME FROM JANUARY 1, 1932 TO NOVEMBER 1, 1932

1. OVERALL 10-MONTH OPERATION DATA

a) As of January 1, 1932, in the production of the organs of the GPU of the Ukrainian SSR there were 198 cases for 649 people.

During the period from January 1, 1932 to November 1, 1932, the bodies of the GPU of the Ukrainian SSR opened 425 investigative cases, in which 1,187 people were brought to justice, including 1,160 people arrested (97.7%).

Among the opened cases: Group cases –

237 cases with 996 defendants

– 83.9% – 16.1% Individual cases – 191

"

b) For individual bodies involved in terror distribution
are laid out as follows:

	TOTAL cases	Including: By	
		group[s] attracted	Singles
Kyiv Regional	300	241-80.3%	59-19.7%
Department Kharkov	255	218-85.1%	37-14.9%
Vinnitsa	197	158-80.2%	39-19.8%
Odessa	170	154-90.6%	16-9.4%
Dnepropetrovsk [sky]	80	66-82.5%	14-17.5%
Donetsk	58	53-91.3%	5-8.7%
Moldavian	47	43-91.4%	4-8.6%
Border Detachments	80	63-78.8%	17-11.2%

c) For individual months, the number of filed cases and
attracted to them is distributed as follows:

	Total cases	Total accused 162	Including singles 29
January	64		
February	27	61	19
March	53	152	25
April	42	138	22
May	46	105	21
June	38	104	17
July	38	140	13
August	28	86	eleven
September	44	116	19
October	45	123	15

The largest number of attracted falls in January (162 people), March (152), July (140); the smallest - for February (61 people) and August (86 people).

2. SOCIAL COMPOSITION OF THE INVOLVED

a) The breakdown of recruits by social composition gives the following ratios:

Serednyakov	405 people – 34.1%	
Kulak.....	276 Kolkhoz	" – 23.2%
workers.....	227 Poor	" – 19.1%
people.....	153	" – 12.9%
Workers.. ..	34	" – 2.9%
Employees	34	" – 2.9%
Other	58	– 4.9%

Thus, the bulk of those recruited for rural terror (69.0%) are socially close to us strata (workers, collective farmers, poor and middle peasants), kulaks make up 23.2%. b) For individual bodies, the share of individual social

among the involved groups is characterized by the following data:

BODIES:	Fists	Socially close strata 65.5% 65.0% 68.3%	Employees and others
Donetsk Regional	29.3%	72.5%	5.2%
Department Vinnitsa	27.4%	67.5%	7.6%
Kyiv	25.0%		6.7%
Dnepropetrovsk [sky]	23.8%		3.7%
Border	22.5%		10.0%
detachments Kharkov Regional		73.7%	4.3%
Department [el] 22.0% Odessa 20.0%		61.2%	8.8%
Moldavian 6.4%		93.6%	-

The largest number of those involved in terror from socially close strata falls on the Moldavian (93.6%), Kharkov (73.7%), Dnepropetrovsk (72.5%) and Kiev (68.3%) Regional Departments of the GPU.

3. RESULTS OF OPERATIONAL WORK FOR 10 MONTHS

a) In the reporting period, 460 cases were completed for 1407 people century with the following results:

Sentenced to various measures of social protection - - 75 people. - 5.3%

Transferred to the

Court and other bodies - 862 - 61.3% Released with termination of cases -

470 - 33.4%

completed cases are broken down as follows:

RESULTS FOR COMPLETED CASES	TOTAL passed on completed cases	%%	Including:						
			Stisij	Individuals (c)	Businesses	Nonprofits (c)	Workers	Employees	Other
Sentenced to concentration camp[er]	34	2.4	13	15	1	2	-	-	3
to expulsion	31	2.2	14	13	-	2	-	1	1
conditionally	10	57.6	204	266	95	156	30	22	37
Submitted to	810								
court in other bodies	52	3.7	29	15	2	4	-	1	1
Released	470	33.4	76	186	72	88	21	14	13
TOTAL:	1407	100%	340	500	171	252	51	38	55

c) Of the 470 people released with the cessation of cases, the bulk are socially close strata (workers, collective farmers, poor peasants and middle peasants) - 78.1%, kulaks make up 16.2%. Released are distributed among individual organs

in the following way:

314

O RGANS:	TOTAL released	Including:						
		lists	in the regions	in the border	in the border	in the border	in the border	Other
Kyiv Regional	111	15	17	52	18	5	3	1
Department	110	32	17	40	10	5	1	5
Kharkiv	93	3	19	42	27	1	–	1
Vinnitsa Border	53	12	11	21	6	1	2	–
Detachments Odessa Regional Department	47	4	10	18	8	2	2	3
Dnepropetrovsk[y]	29	6	9	10	–	1		
Donetsk	19	4	3	–	–	6	5	1
Moldavian	8	–	2		3	3	–	–
TOTAL:	470	76	88	186	72	21	14	13

The largest number were released in cases of the Kyiv, Kharkov and Vinnitsa Regional Departments of the GPU. d) The general results of the cases considered by the courts, the Judicial Troika and the Special Council of the Collegium of the GPU of the Ukrainian SSR are as follows:

Sentenced to V.M.S.Z.....	35 people	"
Condem[ed] to deprivation[s] of freedom[s] for various terms..	67	"
Sentenced to deportation.....	31	"
Sentenced to other measures and probation.....	15	"
TOTAL:		148 people e)

Data on decisions on cases referred in the reporting period to the courts of the NKJ in the amount of 810 people are available only for 89 people (11%):

SOCIAL PROTECTION MEASURES:	TOTAL:	Including organs:					
W.M.S.Z.	35	12	2	5	8	7	1
Deprived of liberty for various periods	33	15 10		5	3	-	
Other	5	-	-	4 - -			1
measures Justified	16	9	4	-	3	-	
TOTAL:	89	36 16	14 14 7				2

HEAD OF THE USO GPU OF THE UkrSSR

(BUKSHPAN)

"8" December 1932

DISTRIBUTION CALCULATION:

Instance No. 1 - Comrade. BALITSKY. No.

- " 2 - Comrade. REDENSU *Signed unresolved* No. 3 - comrade.
- " LEPLEVSKY *Signature unrecognizable* No. 4 - comrade.
- " CARLSON *Signature unrecognizable* No. 5 - comrade.
- " LEONYUKU *took Bukshpan* No. 6 - comrade. KRIVTS
- " *Signature unrecognizable* No. 7 - comrade. GALITSKIY *Signed unrecognizable* No. 8 - IN THE DATES OF THE USO GPU OF THE UkrSSR.

GDA SB of Ukraine. - F. 42. - Ref. 9. - Ark. 185-190.
Copy. Typescript.

316

No.

**15 Circular of the ECV PP ODPU for the Crimea to the heads of
the municipal district departments and district departments
of the PP ODPU for the Crimea on the fence of trade in bread and boar**

17 leaf fall 1932

OPEN IMMEDIATELY

SERIES "K"

CIRCULAR OF THE
ECONOMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE OGPU ON THE CRIMEA
No. 187/EK

November 17, 1932

Simferopol

TO ALL HEADS OF THE MOUNTAIN /
PARADISE BRANCHES AND THE RAY
AUTHORIZED PO OGPU FOR KRIM

COPY: BEG. GUMR CRIMEA ONLY

In accordance with the directive instructions of the VAI: until the implementation of the General Crimean plan for grain procurements, UNCONDITIONALLY and categorically ban all trade in grain and flour in markets, bazaars and other places. Immediately upon receipt of this circular, together with the police apparatus, organize a permanent efficient group of workers for operational [cases] ensuring the elimination of trade in grain, flour and bread until the grain procurement plan is fulfilled. To involve the apparatus of Zagotzerno in the work of this group. Also categorically ban the sale of baked bread

in quantities exceeding one pood.

The group assigned to combat the trade in grain, grain and flour is to be entrusted with the task of identifying speculators, dealers in grain, flour and bread, who, immediately after being identified, should be subjected to immediate arrest, the grain found from them should be confiscated and transferred to Zagotzerno, and the cases to those arrested should be sent to Troika PP.

Detect the presence of flour, grain and bread and select the latter, if it is found in an amount greater than one pood, also from private bakers.

Provide through the district committees of the AUCP(b) and the Komsomol, as well as through their own apparatus, an explanation for each collective farmer and the individual farmer, and the entire population of the fact that the law categorically prohibits the trade in grain until the entire Crimea fulfills the grain procurement plan. Also explain, that in the event that collective farmers, individual farmers or other persons are repeatedly convicted of trading in bread, grain and flour, they will be held to the strictest responsibility.

At the same time, I ORDER to immediately instruct all the agents available to us to combat the trade in grain products, and the agents located directly especially in the countryside and at the points of trade, to switch, mainly for this struggle, to identify speculators, merchants and traders in grain. At the same time, a new mass awareness should be planted specifically for this purpose.

The task force assigned to combat the grain trade should work under your direct leadership.

Report every five days on the measures you have taken, on the results of your measures, on the number of speculators identified and arrested, and on the amount of grain confiscated and handed over to Zagotzerno. The first report from you about this should be received no later than November 25 of this year.

PP OGPU ON CRIMEA

(SALYN)

HEAD [ALNIK] ECO PP

(IVANOVSKY)

"__" November 1932 No.

mountains. Simferopol

RIGHT: Op. Authorized ECO PP

(IVANOV)

318

No. 16

**Service note of the head of the Kharkiv regional department
of the DPU of the Ukrainian SSR M. Timofiev to the general
secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (b)
of Ukraine S. Kosior with a statement about the arrest of practitioners of the collective state apparatus**

21 leaf fall 1932

HEAD OF
KHARKIV REGIONAL VIDDILU DPU USRR

November 21, 1932

service note

TO THE GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE CC
CP(b)U TOV. KOSIOR

At the same time, I am sending information about those arrested and subject to those arrested by the accounting and administrative apparatus of the collective farms of the Kharkov region, according to [your] / proposal, as of 20/XI p. G.

Timofeev

No. 718991

21/XI-32.

*GDA SB of Ukraine. - F. 16. - Op. 25 (1951). - Ref. 3. - Ark. 70.
Original. Typescript on the form.*

addendum

**Statement of the Kharkiv Regional Department of the DPU of the
Ukrainian SSR about the arrests of those who made the arrest,
practitioners of the collective state apparatus**

KHARKIV REGION INFORMATION ON
ARRESTED AND
SUBJECT TO ARREST BY THE ACCOUNTING AND
GOVERNMENT APPARATUS BY THE KHARKOV
REGIONAL DEPARTMENT OF THE GPU OF THE UKRAINE SSR

On November 20, 1932

Total arrested From	303
the administrative apparatus	114
Polevodov	16
	21
Storekeepers	37
Accountants	5
Accountants	60
Weighers	6
Foremen	20
Others:	24
Former White and Petlyura officers Kulakov Persons	34
with anti-	38
Soviet past NOTE	23
	The rest are arrested for obvious sabotage, embezzlement, open anti-Soviet speeches against the implementation of the grain cooking plan; political some of their faces have not yet been revealed.

*GDA SB of Ukraine. - F. 16. - Op. 25 (1951). - Ref. 3. - Ark. 71-72.
Original. Typescript.*

320

No.

**17 Additional note from the head of the DPU of the
Ukrainian SSR S. Redens to the General Secretary of the Central
Committee of the CP(b)U S. Kosior about the visits and the
operation against the "Kurkul-Petliur and counter-revolutionary elements"**

22 leaf fall 1932

State Political Administration of the U.S.S.R.

**REPORT ON MEASURES TO
CARRY OUT OPERATIONAL PRESSURE ON THE KULAK-
PETLYUROVSKIAN AND K[ONTR] R[EVOLUTIONARY]
ELEMENTS**

Tov. COSSIOR

No. _____

November 22, 1932

Kharkov

TOP SECRET "K" SERIES

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE C.K. KP(b)U

comrade COSSIOR

In accordance with the directive of the Politburo of the Central Committee.
The CP(b)U1, the organs of the GPU of Ukraine are planning to carry out a
mass operation to deliver an operational strike against the class enemy.

The main goal of the operation is to identify counterrevolutionary
centers that organize sabotage and disruption of grain procurements and
other economic and political measures.

All are mobilized for this operation.
the means of our Chekist apparatus, with the aim of revealing the
organizing k[countr]r[revolutionary] leadership and the kulak-Petlyurist
insurrectionary underground.

¹ Think about the decision of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CP (b) U
"On the liquidation of counter-revolutionary nests and the destruction of Kurkul groups" on
the 18th leaf fall of 1932.